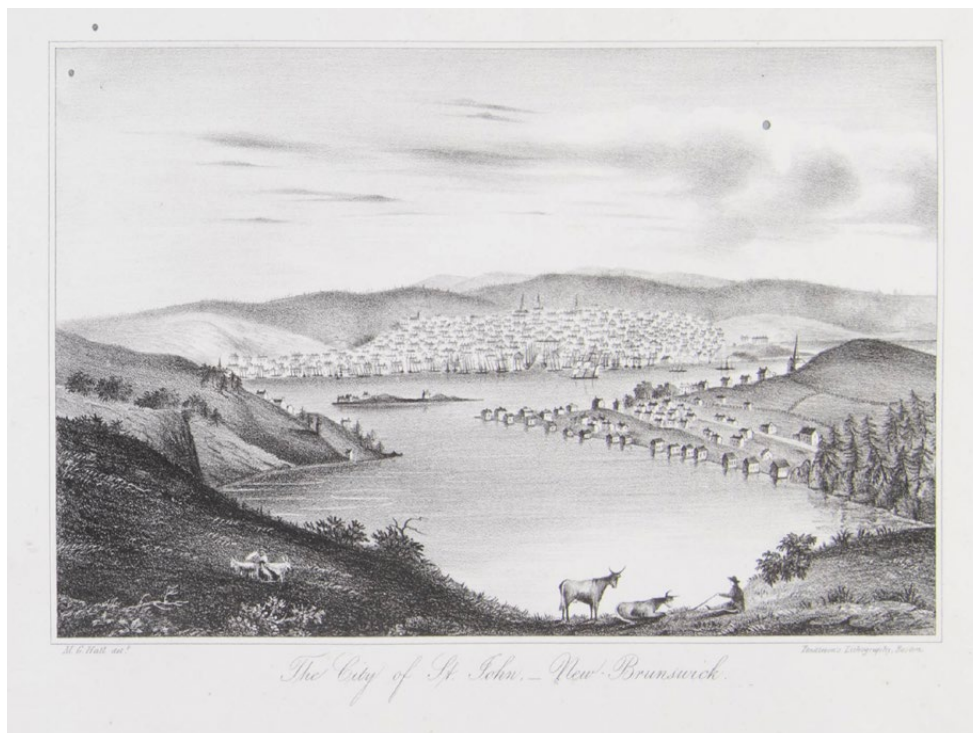


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Above: item 13, HALL, *Views of British America, drawn from nature, and on stone*
 Cover: item 12, FORBES, *Salicetum Woburnense: or, a catalogue of willows indigenous and foreign ...*

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Early Voyage Documents

1 MONLUC (Blaise de).

[Ms. documents concerning the financing of a ship and preparing for an expedition.]

Manuscript in ink. 4to. Dampstaining and loss of text in the margins of the last 2ff. [10]ff, the last slightly smaller. Bordeaux, 1567–1568. £2,500*

A valuable document for the history of travel and navigation in the sixteenth century.

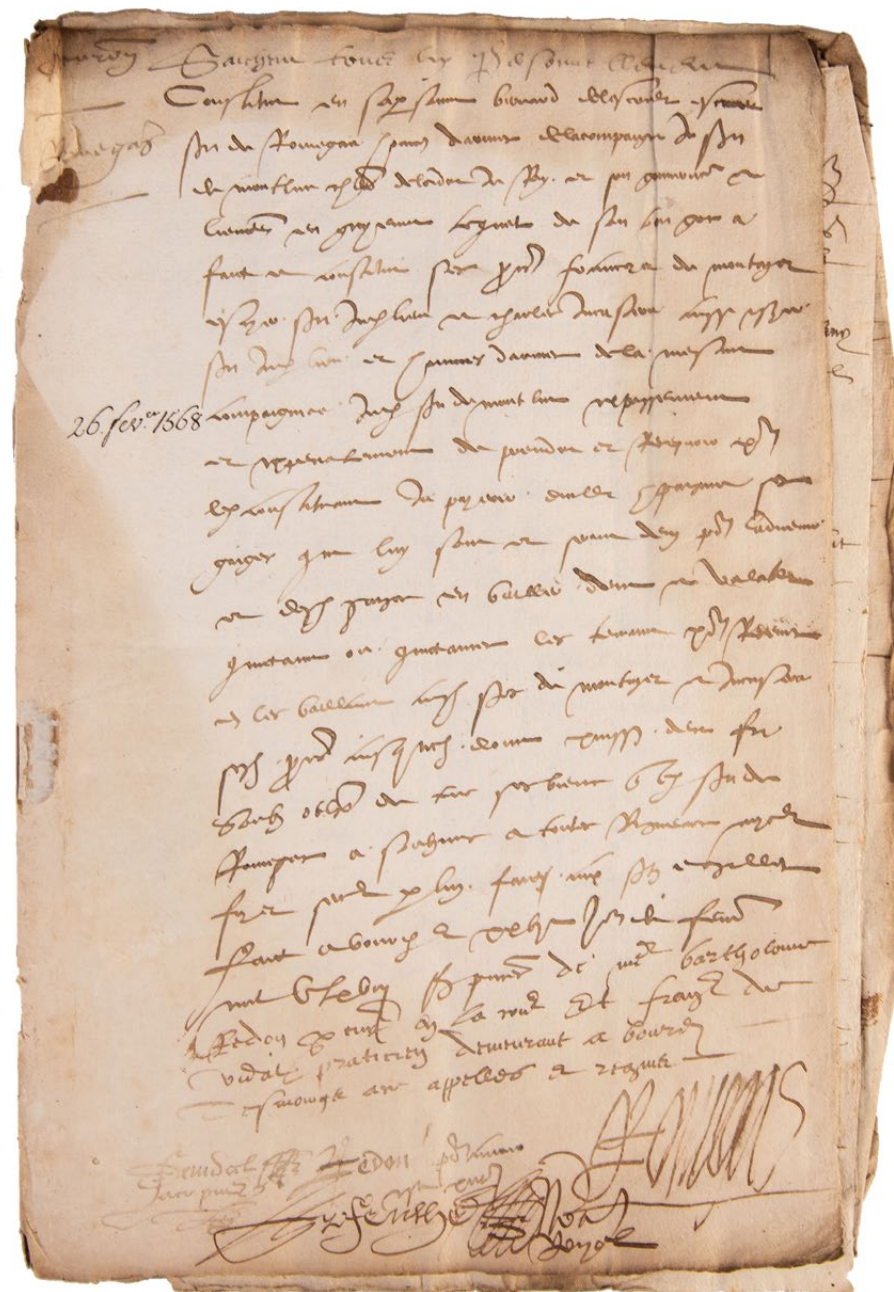
The receipt dated 14 June 1567 lists the association of shareholders for the financing of a ship built in Spain at Blaise de Monluc's initiative. The sum was to be paid "on the feast of Christmas next." This association involved "Polin Duchany, procurator for nobleman Dominique Lichany, the King's treasurer," "Martin de Gene pedi ... a merchant residing in San Sebastian in Spain", merchants from the town of Bayonne Algarrondo, and Martin d'Augnebels, "for the sale (...) of a ship that high and mighty lord Messire Blaise de Monluc chevalier de l'ordre du roy avoyt cy devant fait faire [livrer] au lieu de Saint Jehan de Luz." The documents were drawn up by Bordeaux notaries.

The group includes the following:

1. Power of attorney dated 26 February 1568 drawn up by "Bartholomé Redon procureur en la cour praticien" residing in Bordeaux, signed Royans (1 f.)
2. Receipt of 14 June 1567 signed Paulin Lichany etc. (3 ff.), with codicil (1 f.) (and 1 f. bl.)
3. Deed signed Clarito de Clariti (2 ff.): Anthoine Du Prat knight of the royal order —Deed signed Jehans de Géroby.

The previous year, 1566, Blaise de Monluc had been involved in his son Peyrot's commercial expedition to the Gulf of Guinea and the coast of La Mine, with the support of the Admiral de Coligny and the unofficial help of the King and Queen Mother (see Gabriel Loirette, who used documents from the Gironde archives and Courteault, *Blaise de Monluc, historien*, p.496 n. 4). This expedition ended in disaster: some of the French, after pillaging Funchal on the island of Madeira, were massacred by the Portuguese in October 1566. Dominique de Lichany, mentioned in our documents, was the paymaster of this first expedition.

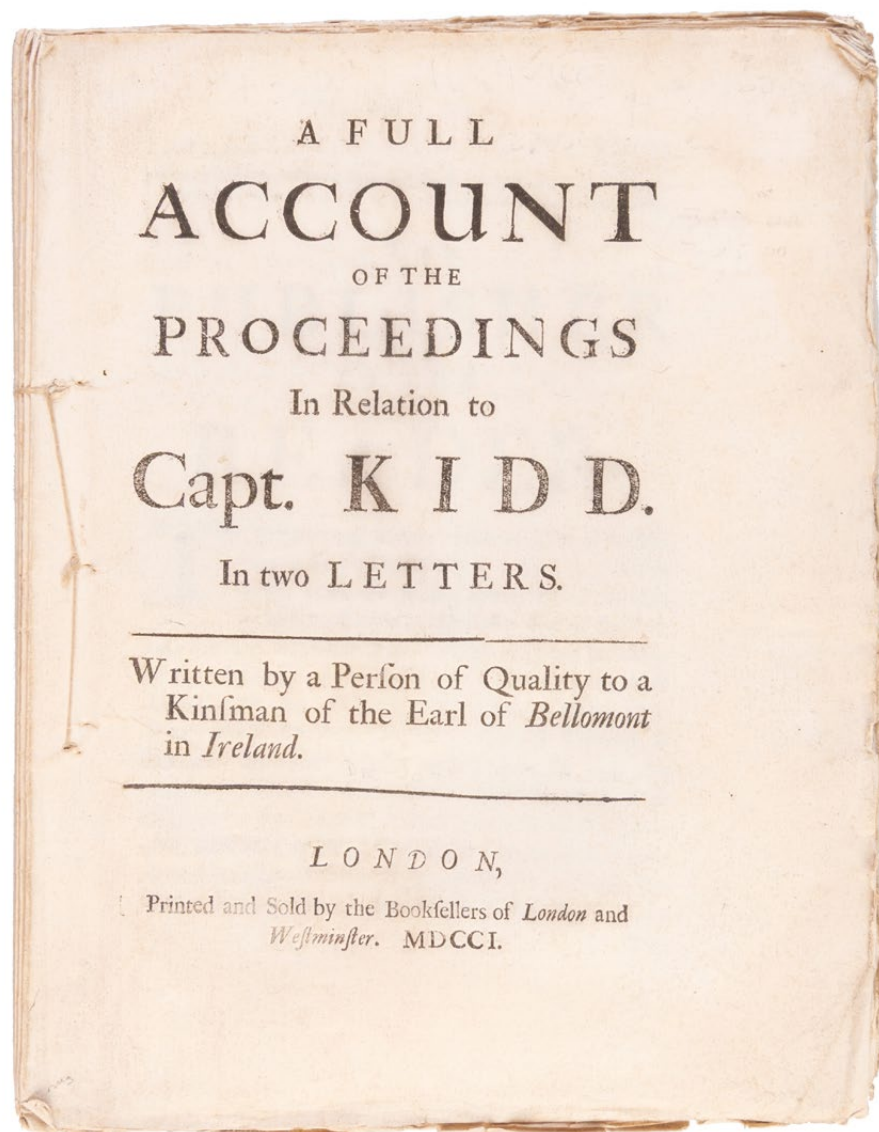
Clarito de Clariti, who signed one of our deeds, also mentions Captain Guillaume de Lebruc (?). Clarito de Clariti was a ship's captain before setting up as a merchant in Bordeaux around 1570 (Bernard Allaire, *Crépuscules*



ultramontains, p.39); he appears in a deed preserved in the Archives de la Gironde for an obligation to deliver cloth to Pandolfo Cenami, a merchant from Tours, dated October 1572 (quoted by Allaire, *Crépuscules ultramontains*, p.154, n. 499).

It's unclear whether Blaise de Monluc intended to finance another expedition to Africa or if the ship was intended to sail elsewhere.

Extremely rare account of the financing of a ship and the preparation of an expedition in the 16th century.



The Streeter Copy

**2 [KIDD (William)], [MITCHELL (Dr John).]
A Full Account of the Proceedings in Relation to Capt.
Kidd In two Letters. Written by a Person of Quality
to a Kinsman of the Earl of Bellomont in Ireland.**

First edition. A fine copy, stitched as issued, discreet bookplate to final leaf. Housed in a custom cloth chemise. [viii], 51, [1]pp. Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1701.

£9,500

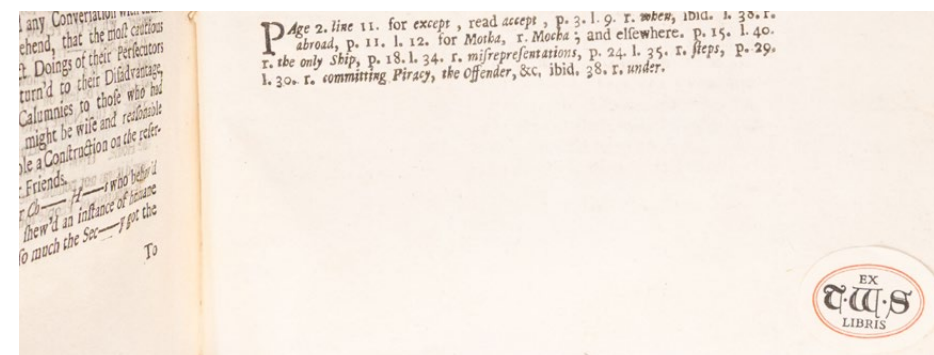
This is as lovely a copy as one might hope for with a distinguished provenance. William Kidd (c.1645–1701) remains one of the most notorious and fascinating pirates from the Golden Age. Few men “caused more fear, speculation and gold-digging, than Captain William Kidd. Along the shores of New England and Long Island, from his day to this, men have dug in the dead of night ... to find his buried Gold” (Elliott).

William Kidd’s early years remain a mystery and his first appearance in the historical record is in 1689 when the governor of the Leeward Islands, Christopher Codrington, employed him as a privateer to assist in fighting the French in the Caribbean. He was appointed captain of the *Blessed William* and was active on the islands of Marie Galante and St Martin. His own crew mutinied and Kidd, on another ship, followed them to New York.

“When Lord Bellomont came to America to succeed Fletcher as Governor of the colony of New York, the neighborhood of New York City was a sort of rendezvous for pirates, and he early began to take measures to suppress their ravages. Colonel Robert Livingston formulated a plan of employing Captain Kidd, who then had a good reputation and a knowledge of the sea. A ship was accordingly fitted out, Livingston and Kidd bearing one fifth of the expense, and Kidd was sent out in 1697 to capture pirates. Instead he turned pirate himself, and while he was never convicted of this charge, he was hanged at Execution Dock for the murder of one of his sailors. Some eminent noblemen, among whom was Lord Bellomont himself, had furnished funds for his fitting out, and they were accused of complicity in his piratical scheme ... **Whatever may have been Kidd’s crimes, it is clear that he did not have a fair trial, and was found guilty on insufficient evidence**” (Church).

Having previously belonged to Thomas Streeter, this is an important copy of a notable trial.

Church, 797; Howes, M677; Sabin, 37703; Streeter, 860; Elliott, C.W., *The New England History* ... Vol. 2. (New York, Scribner, 1857) p.57.



Prosecuting Pirates in America

3 WEST (Richard), Attorney General. [An Important Document Addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty and Governors of the American Plantations, Concerning The Confiscation of Pirate Goods and Establishing an Act that will allow Pirates to be Tried and Punished by Courts in the Colonies and Provinces.]

Holograph manuscript in ink. Folio. Stitched, a little toned with old folds and some creasing. Docketed on the verso. 23, [1]pp. 20 June, 1720. £15,000

An excellent addition to any collection of piracy material and an important contribution to colonial laws concerning America: Richard West's substantial manuscript opinion was instrumental in the permanent establishment of colonial courts for the trying of pirates.

Addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, Attorney-General Richard West (c.1691–1726) gives his legal opinion on the matter of trying and executing pirates abroad, especially in the Americas. It was area of law that needed addressing. Previously, the 1536 "Offences at Sea Act" demanded that anyone accused of piracy be tried in London through the Admiralty courts. This proved increasingly expensive through the Golden Age of Piracy (the long version: 1650–1730, the short: 1716–1726) in the Caribbean.

Matters were made worse when in 1684, "most colonial trials came to a halt when the English government decided that the colonies did not have jurisdiction to try any piracy cases ... Colonial governments were interested in prosecuting pirates. But not if they had to foot the bill. Consequently, when they captured pirates, they often just let them go. The problem that this criminal 'catch and release' policy created intensified in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries when a new wave of watery bandits took to the sea" (Leeson). Namely, the rise of piracy in the Red Sea which further stretched the Admiralty's resources.

The 1700 "Act for the More Effectual Suppression of Piracy" acknowledged this: "it hath been found by Experience, that Persons committing Piracies, Robberies and Felonies on the Seas, in or near the East and West Indies, and

To The right Honourable The Lords
Commissioners of Trade and Plantations...

My Lords...

In Obedience to your Lordships
Commands I have perused and considered two
Memorials from the Lords of the Admiralty, annexed
to Mr. Secretary Copley's Letter of 5th May last
And as your Lordships Command me to be
Very Explicit in my Answer, I hope your
Lordships will forgive the Length of it...

By the 54th Article of His Majesty's
Instructions to the Governors of the American
Plantations, They are directed, "that in case any
" Goods, Money, or other Estate, of Pirates, or piratical
" -ly taken, shall be brought in, or found within the
" Limits of their respective Governments, or taken
" on board any His Majesty's Vessels, they do cause
" the same to be Seized and Secured untill

Thos
West

in all Probability the fact as to New England
is, that the people there do under a pretence of
Law—attempt to disturb, and perhaps to
Barish from that Province the Due Exercise
of an Admiralty Jurisdiction derived more
immediately from the Crown, than that of their
Own Courts, I am humbly of Opinion that
the properest remedy the Admiralty can
Apply for, is that a Bill may be brought
into parliament, next Sessions for that pur-
:pose, by which the Manner of trying
Præcis, and the Exercise of the Admiralty
Jurisdiction for the future may be established
And reduced to Certainty. all which is most
humbly Submitted by

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and

Most Humble Servant

June 20th
1720

Sign'd, Rich. West

in Places very remote, cannot be brought to condign Punishment without great Trouble and Charges in sending them into England to be tried within the Realm, as the said Statute directs, insomuch that many idle and profligate Persons have been thereby encouraged to turn Pirates, and betake themselves to that sort of wicked Life, trusting that they shall not, or at least cannot easily, be questioned for such their Piracies and Robberies, by reason of the great Trouble and Expence that will necessarily fall upon such as shall attempt to apprehend and prosecute them for the same ...”

Although the act allowed for the creation of colonial courts, it expired after seven years. It was repeatedly renewed following the War of Spanish Succession (1701–1714). However, **Richard West’s opinion was instrumental in making these courts permanent. He cites the opinions of both Mr Smith, advocate for the Court of Admiralty in New England and the representation of Mr Menzies, judge of Admiralty in the Massachusetts Bay concerning the trial of John Oultol and Cornelius Waldall.**

After some deliberation, West concludes: “The lords of the admiralty pray that his Majesty would be pleased to order the governors to restrain the provincial judges from interrupting the proceedings of the courts of admiralty by which, if they mean that the judges should be hindered from granting prohibitions, I cannot conceive how they can be relieved in the manner they propose; for if the prohibitions are legally granted no order can authorize him to hinder them, and if they are not, the proper remedy is by the appeal of the party concerned. **But to conclude, if your Lordships, upon inquiry into the fact, should find, as in all probability the fact as to New England is, that the people there do under a pretence of law attempt to disturb and, perhaps, to banish from that province the due exercise of an admiralty jurisdiction, derived more immediately from the crown than that of their own courts, I am humbly of opinion that the properest remedy the admiralty can apply for, is, that a bill may be brought into parliament next session for that purpose, by which the manner of trying piracies, and the exercise of the admiralty jurisdiction for the future, may be established and reduced to certainty.**”

The subsequent “Act for the More Effectual Suppression of Piracy,” also created an additional offence, that of aiding and abetting piracy: “Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, who shall either on the Land, or upon the Seas, knowingly or wittingly set forth any Pirate, or aid and assist, or maintain, procure, command, counsel or devise any Person or Persons whatsoever, to do or commit any Piracies or Robberies upon the Seas ... [or who] receive, entertain or conceal any such Pirate or

Robber, or receive or take into his Custody any Ship, Vessel, Goods or Chattels, which have been by any such Pirate or Robber piratically and feloniously taken ... are hereby likewise declared ... to be accessory to such Piracy and Robbery and shall and may be adjudged as the Principals of such Piracies and Robberies.”

Established in 1696, the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations comprised the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer or First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Admiral or First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. To these were added the Bishop of London in 1702.

The passing of the act had an immediate and important impact in reducing piracy.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillips collection, ms 31912.

Leeson, P.T. “Rationality, Pirates, and The Law: A Retrospective” in *American University Law Review*, Vol. 59, No. 5 (2010), p.1221; Norton, M., “Classification and Coercion: The Destruction of Piracy in the English Maritime System” in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 119, No. 6 (May, 2014), pp.1537–1575.

Married in Jail

4 [CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE] [Marriage Certificate.]

Engraved marriage certificate completed in manuscript. Measuring 104 by 197mm. Old folds and small 4mm tear repaired on verso with mounting hinge. [London], 1739. **£1,500**

The document reads in full (ms. additions in parentheses):

“These are to Satfy whom it may Concern That [Benjamin Lewis of St Mary Le bone, Labourer and Elis Woods of Edgeware in ye county of middx.] Were married [in ye Fleet] London, on ye [14] Day of [January] 17[39] according to the Rites & Ceremonies of the Church of England, as appears by ye Register, in the Custody of [Hen. Pickering].”

The register that included the marriage between Benjamin Lewis and Elisabeth Wood still survives and was used principally by four clergymen conducting marriages viz. D. Wigmore; W. Wyatt; Thos. Ryder; and Rich. Sidney. Although this particular marriage was not signed off in the register by the officiating parson, it is clear from the writing style that the union was conducted by Richard Sindrey.



Marriages at the Fleet are believed to have begun around 1611. Until the 1690s, the primary clandestine wedding sites in London were Holy Trinity, Minories, and St. James, Duke's Place, with the Fleet Prison playing a minor role. However, the Marriage Duty Act of 1696 penalised beneficed clergymen for conducting marriages without banns or a license, significantly reducing such unions in parish churches. Fleet clergy, being unbeneficed, exploited a legal loophole that shielded them from prosecution, leading to a surge in clandestine marriages. These officiants, reportedly ordained members of the Church of England—though some credentials were questionable—conducted fully legal ceremonies.

The Fleet Prison once stood on Farringdon Street, where the Congregational Memorial Hall now stands. The surrounding area, known as the 'Rules of the Fleet,' was bounded by Farringdon Street, Ludgate Hill, the Old Bailey, and Fleet Lane. This notorious district, filled with narrow alleys, courts, and passages, housed debtors who, upon providing suitable security, could live there and continue their trades. Interestingly, not all Fleet clergy were debtors.

While some Fleet marriages were fraudulent or criminal—contributing to the site's notorious reputation—many couples sought genuine, lasting unions. Fleet parsons and register-keepers, for a fee, were known to falsify dates on marriage records and certificates, further fuelling controversy.

A Rare Medical Guide for Ships without Doctors

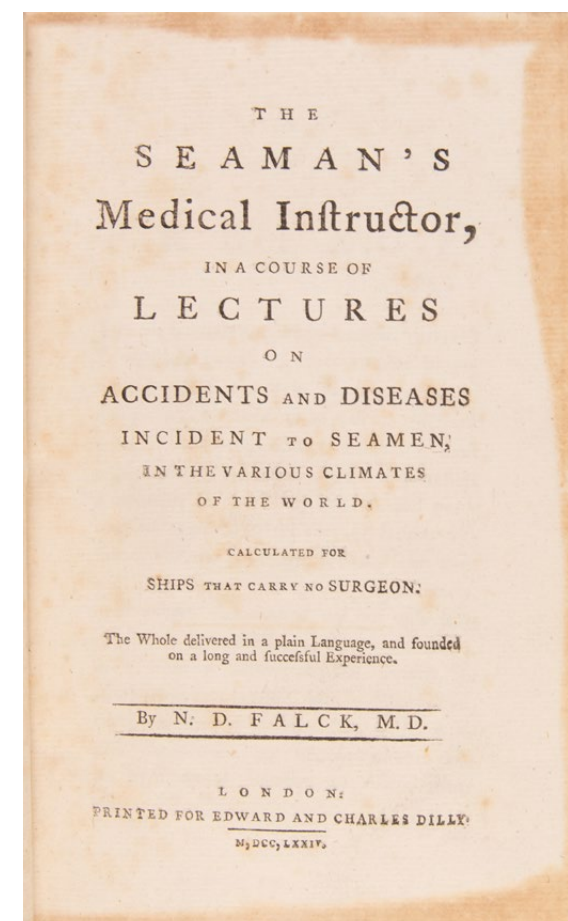
5 FALCK (Nikolai Detlef). The Seaman's Medical Instructor ...

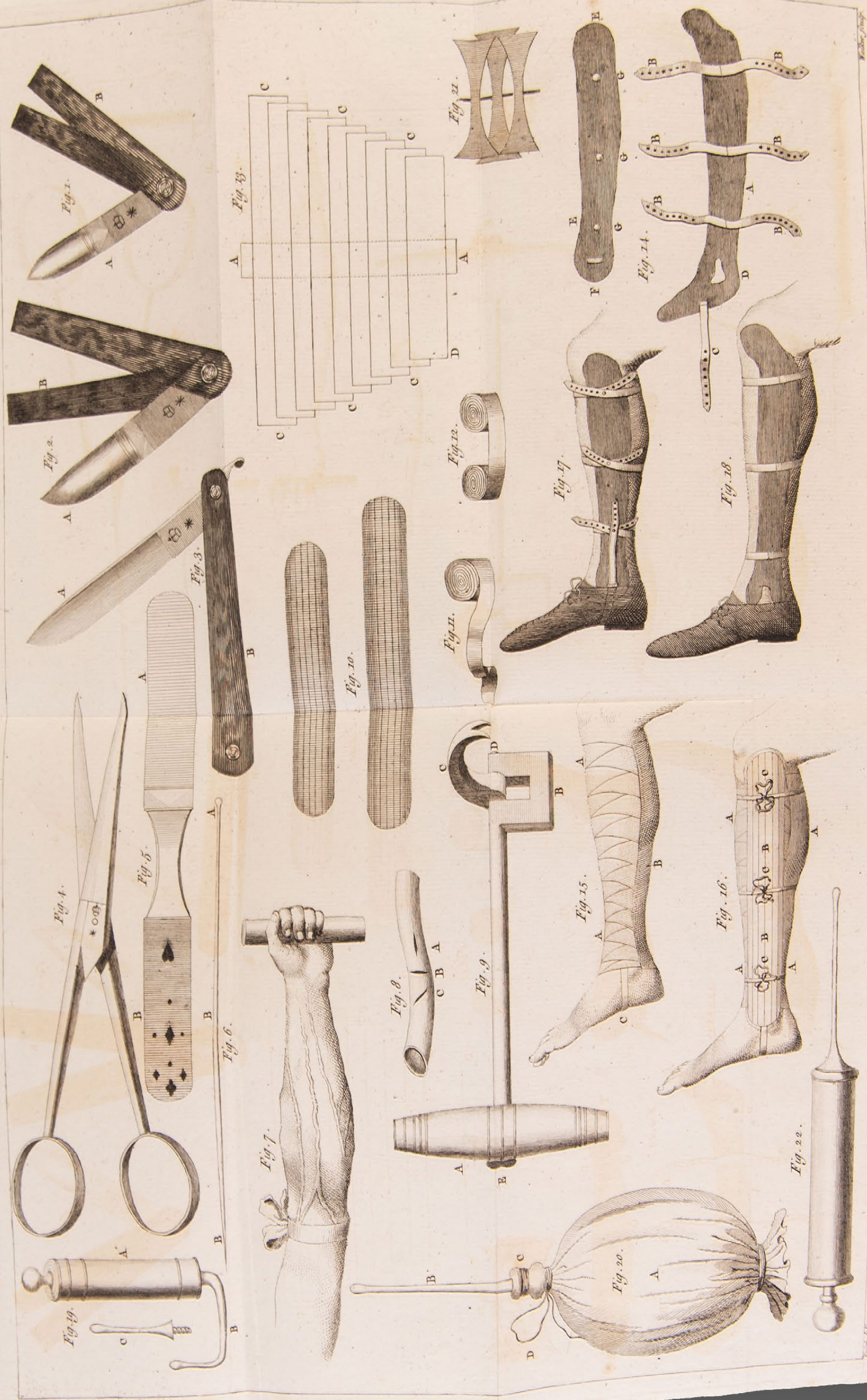
First and only edition. Folding engraved plate. 8vo. Full contemporary calf, spine & edges gilt, front joint starting but holding, bookplate to front pastedown. xx, 224pp. London, Edward and Charles Dilly, 1774. **£6,500**

A very good copy of the first edition with the dramatic folding plate.

Nikolai Detlef Falck (1736–1783) was under no illusions of the difficulties faced by ships at sea, especially in the late eighteenth century when the oceans were not entirely charted and were also a major theatre of warfare. He states his reasons for writing in the preface: "But if we take an impartial view of the number of seaman, I believe the greatest part are employed in small ships, that either carry no surgeon, or (I am sorry to say it) sometimes one they had better be without; especially in war time, when they stand most need of a good one."

Divided into four lectures, the first covers anatomy, the second covers the circulation of the blood, the third concerns accidents and treatment, while the fourth is devoted to internal diseases and their cures. **This last includes scurvy, which along with longitude represented the major obstacles for longer voyages at sea. Although Falck may have read James Lind's (1716–1794) work on the subject, he writes that he'd "hit upon the true antidote; namely, the sacharine quality and acidity of vegetables ... when a man is found to have evident signs of the scurvy, let his drink be acidulated with one fourth, or third,**





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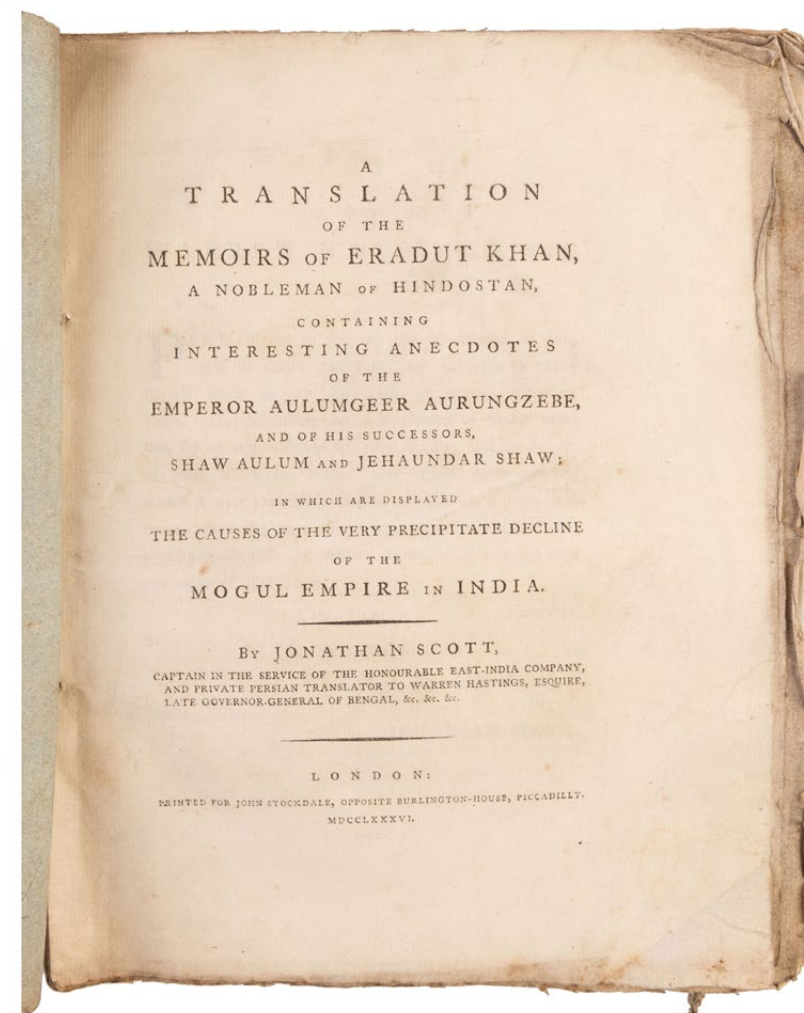
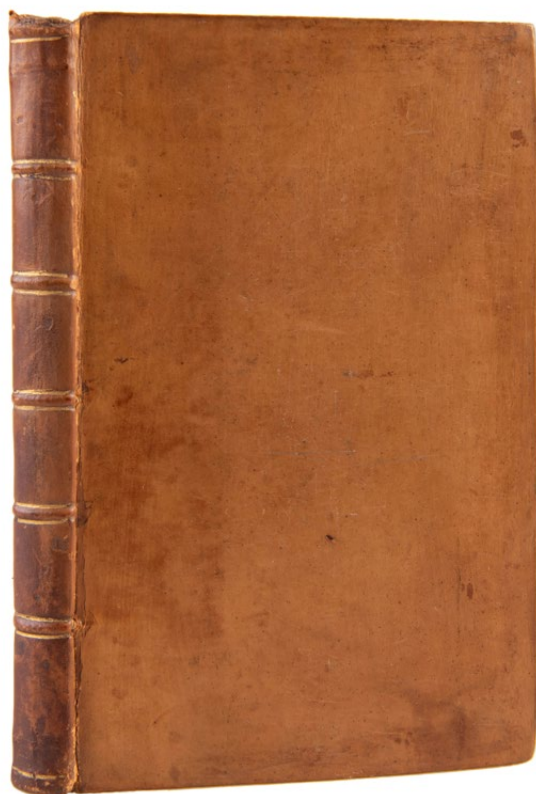
&c. of good vinegar, or what is yet better, lemon juice ... If however there is an opportunity for the patient to come on shore, it will greatly facilitate his cure ... I have with astonishment seen patients devour vegetables in large quantities, and mended surprizingly, even in a few hours ...”

The scope of the book is admirably large, treating everything from toothache to dog bites (i.e. rabies). There are also notes on skin diseases, resuscitation, as well as venereal disease. Importantly, he outlines what a medicine chest should contain, and includes a list of equipment, herbs and medicines, and describes the uses of each.

Provenance: Sandys family, Ombersley Court library. The engraved heraldic bookplate, “Lord Sandys”, is that of Edwin Sandys, 2nd Baron Sandys (1726–1797). Presumably this would have been of interest to him as a former lord of the Admiralty. Presumably the majority of copies would have been used to destruction at sea.

The last copy at auction we have traced appeared at Parke Bernet in 1967 in the sale of duplicates from the Boston Medical Library.

ESTC T60472; Garrison–Morton, 9519; Isaac, S., “The Seaman’s Medical Instructor ...” in *The Bulletin of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, Vol. 106, No. 7, <<https://publishing.rcseng.ac.uk/doi/10.1308/rcsbull.2024.138>> accessed online 24 April, 2025.



A Mughal History Translated from the Persian

- 6 SCOTT (Jonathan).
A Translation of the Memoirs of Eradut Khan A Nobleman of Hindostan, containing interesting anecdotes of the Emperor Aulumgeer Aurungzebe, and his successor Shaw Aulum and Jehaundar Shaw; in which are displayed the causes of the very precipitate decline of the Mogul Empire in India.

First edition. 4to. Original blue paper wrappers, stab stitched as issued, wide margins with pages untrimmed and unopened, dusty and a little ragged at fore-edge, internally clean with just a few spots at extremities. xii, 96pp. London, John Stockdale, 1786. **£2,500**

An unsophisticated copy of this scarce translation from Persian of the memoir of Mughal nobleman and poet Mirza Iradat Khan Vashi (1649–1716). Iradat Khan also went by the name Mirza Mubarak Allah, and his poetic moniker “Washi”, which means “Resplendent.” This text, known as the *Tarakh-i Iradat Khan* offers insight into Mughal life between the reigns of Aurangzeb who died in 1707 and Farruk Siyar who ruled from 1713 to 1719.

Jonathan Scott (1753–1829) travelled to Bengal in 1766 as an East India Company cadet, where he devoted his leisure hours to the study of Persian, Hindustani, and Indian history. He had a natural aptitude for languages and found a role for himself as Persian interpreter to Major William Popham, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Camac, and Governor-General Warren Hastings. In this final posting he was entrusted with the most sensitive of communications between the Company and Indigenous powers.

Concurrent with his official East India Company business, Scott conducted private historical research into Mughal Indian history, with a particular focus on the reign of Aurangzeb. Whilst in India, he was elected to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and was a close member of Warren Hastings’s intellectual circle. Indeed, the present work is dedicated to Hastings. It was followed by a two-volume history of the Deccan.

Upon his return to England, he made several scholarly translations from Persian texts, this being the first. In 1811 his translation of *Arabian Nights Entertainment* was published, using the Edward Wortley Montagu manuscript as its source.

Rare in commerce: Rare Book Hub finds a copy in a large mixed lot at Sotheby’s in 2016, and before that at Christie’s in 1995, Sotheby’s 1964, Swann 1957, and in Maggs Bros Ltd. *Voyages and Travels* Catalogue No. 736 in 1944.

ESTC: T004215

***The First Book on Succulents
With Beautiful Hand Coloured Plates***

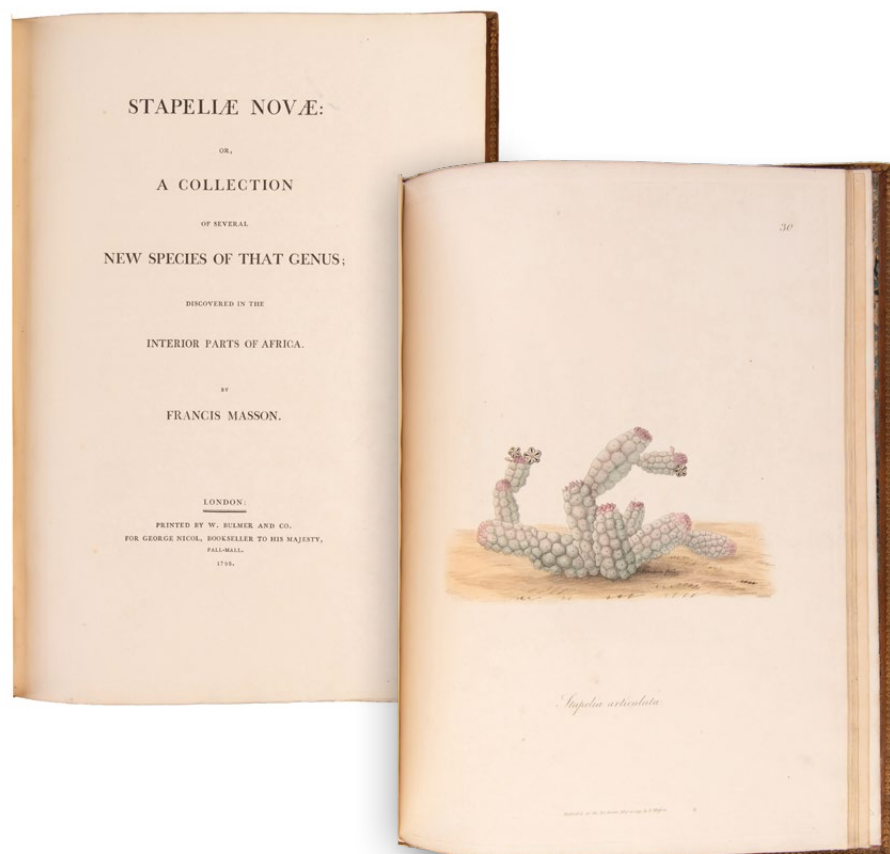
- 7 MASSON (Francis).**
***Stapeliae Novae: or, a collection
of several new species of that genus
discovered in the interior parts of Africa.***

First edition. 41 hand-coloured plates after drawings by the author. Folio. A handsome copy in contemporary calf, rebacked. 24pp. London, W. Bulmer and Co., 1796.

£4,500



Stapelia pitiifera.



Aberdeen-born Francis Masson (1741–1805) was the first collector sent out from Kew on the advice of John Pringle and under the direction of Joseph Banks. He sailed on *Resolution*, one of the ships on Cook's second voyage, as far as Cape Town where he remained for the next three years, making three separate journeys into the interior and building collections for Kew. In 1776 he embarked on a tour of the Canaries, Azores, Madeira and St Kitts. He returned to Cape Town in 1786 and concentrated his collecting on the forty miles surrounding the city.

The years 1796–7 were spent seeing this work through the press. Banks arranged publication: it originally appeared in four parts, and used his favourite Bulmer as the printer. All but one of the plates are after Masson's own drawings. It is the “**earliest colour-plate monograph of any group of succulents**” (Rowley). It was an immediate success and its influence was such that Sir James E. Smith commented: “Now every garret and cottage-window is filled with numerous species of that beautiful tribe and every green house glows with the innumerable bulbous plants and heaths of the Cape. For all these we are principally indebted to Mr. Masson ...” (Stafleu).

Nissen BBI, 1301; Rowley 208; Stafleu, 5663.

Three Rare Drawing Manuals for Shipwrights

8 LAURIE (Robert) & WHITTLE (James), publishers. Book 1st. Introduction to Drawing Ships.

Second edition. Eight mezzotint plates with etching. Oblong folio (285 by 390mm). Contemporary blue paper wrappers with a ms. inscription to upper wrapper. London, Laurie & Whittle, 12 May, 1794.

[With:] [ANON.] **A New Book of Ornaments for the Use of all who are in anyway conversant in Designing Building Carving Painting and Drawing Ships.** First edition thus. Etched pictorial title & 8 plates by J. June. 4to. Stitched as issued. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1 Jan, 1799.

[And:] [ANON.] **Book 5th. Heads and Sterns of Ships.** 4 etched plates. Oblong 4to. (245 by 300mm.) Contemporary blue paper wrappers. London, R.H. Laurie, n.d. [c.1818]. Housed together in a custom blue cloth chemise. 1794–1818.

£5,500

A group of rare of drawing manuals compiled for the instruction of young draftsmen and shipwrights. These three publications offer detailed insight into the design and decoration of maritime vessels at the end of the eighteenth century. The illustrations include studies of figureheads and sterns, with details of the ornate badges and finishings which would decorate ships built in England, and then sent forth to the furthest reaches of the British Empire and beyond.

The first of these was engraved and originally published by Robert Sayer, with this issue released by Sayer's successors Robert Laurie and James Whittle in 1794, the same year that they took over the business. Issued without a title-page, they added “Book 1st” to the text line at the top of the first print. The plates are captioned as follows: **1.** A Ninety Eight Gun Ship on the Stocks. **2.** Groope Heads for Large Ships. **3.** The Quarter of a First rate Ship of War. **4.** Heads with the Cutwater. **5.** The Stern & Quarter of a Seventy four Gun Ship. **6.** The Head and Stern of a Frigate. **7.** The Stern & Profile Views of a Cutter. **8.** The Quarter View of a Thirty six Gun Frigate. **Both editions of this are rare. OCLC finds copies of this 1794 edition at Providence Public Library and Ocean State Library, both in Rhode Island, plus one at National Maritime Museum.** The 1788 edition is only found at NYPL, Yale, Winterthur, BM, Cambridge U. and the Turnbull, NZ.

The second publication *A New Book of Ornaments ...* is signed in the plates by John June (1740–1770), a frequent collaborator of Sayer's. Following the title-page, the captions are: **2.** Tafferels for small ships. **3.** Upper & Lower Finishings.

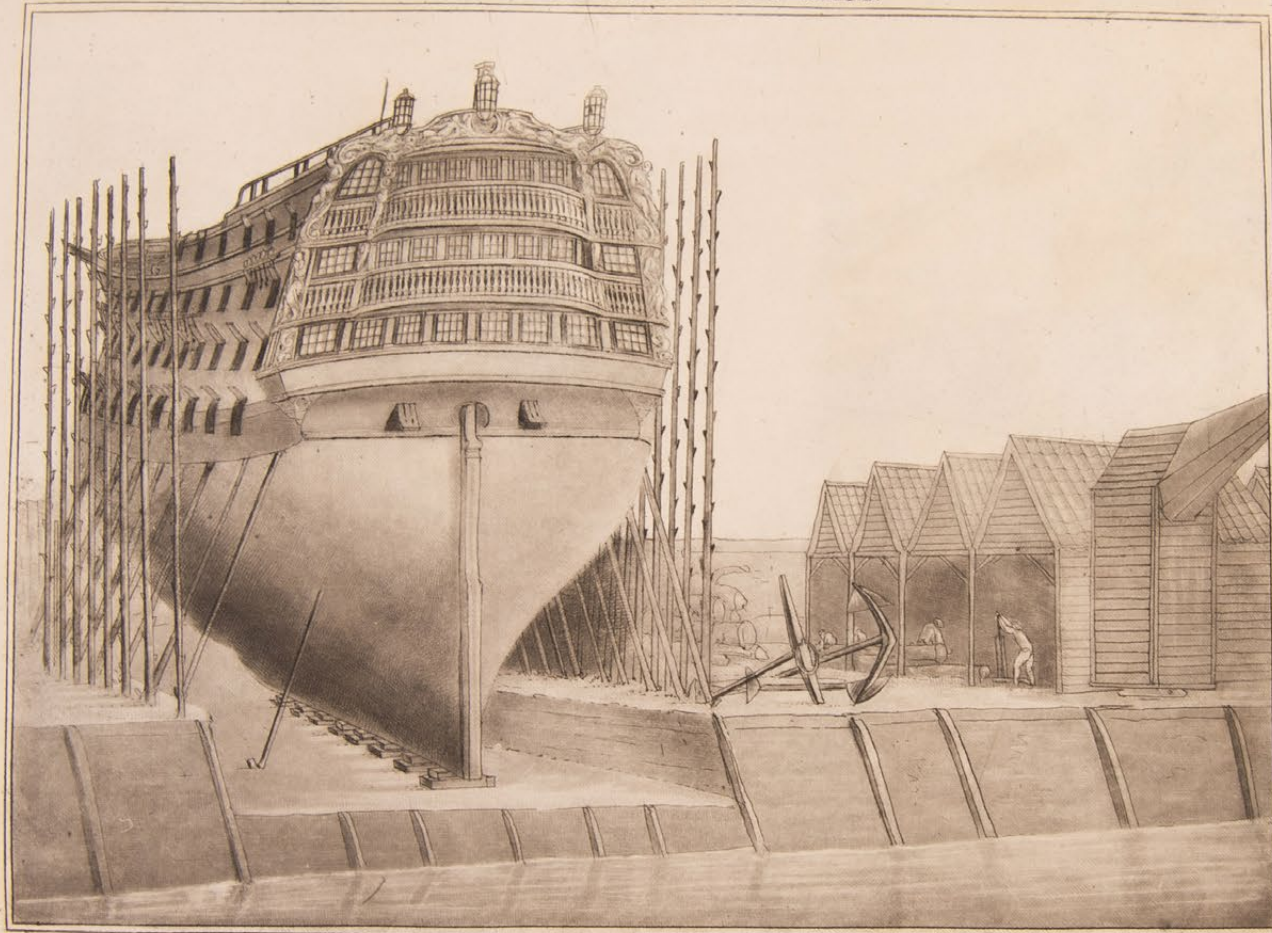
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BOOK I.

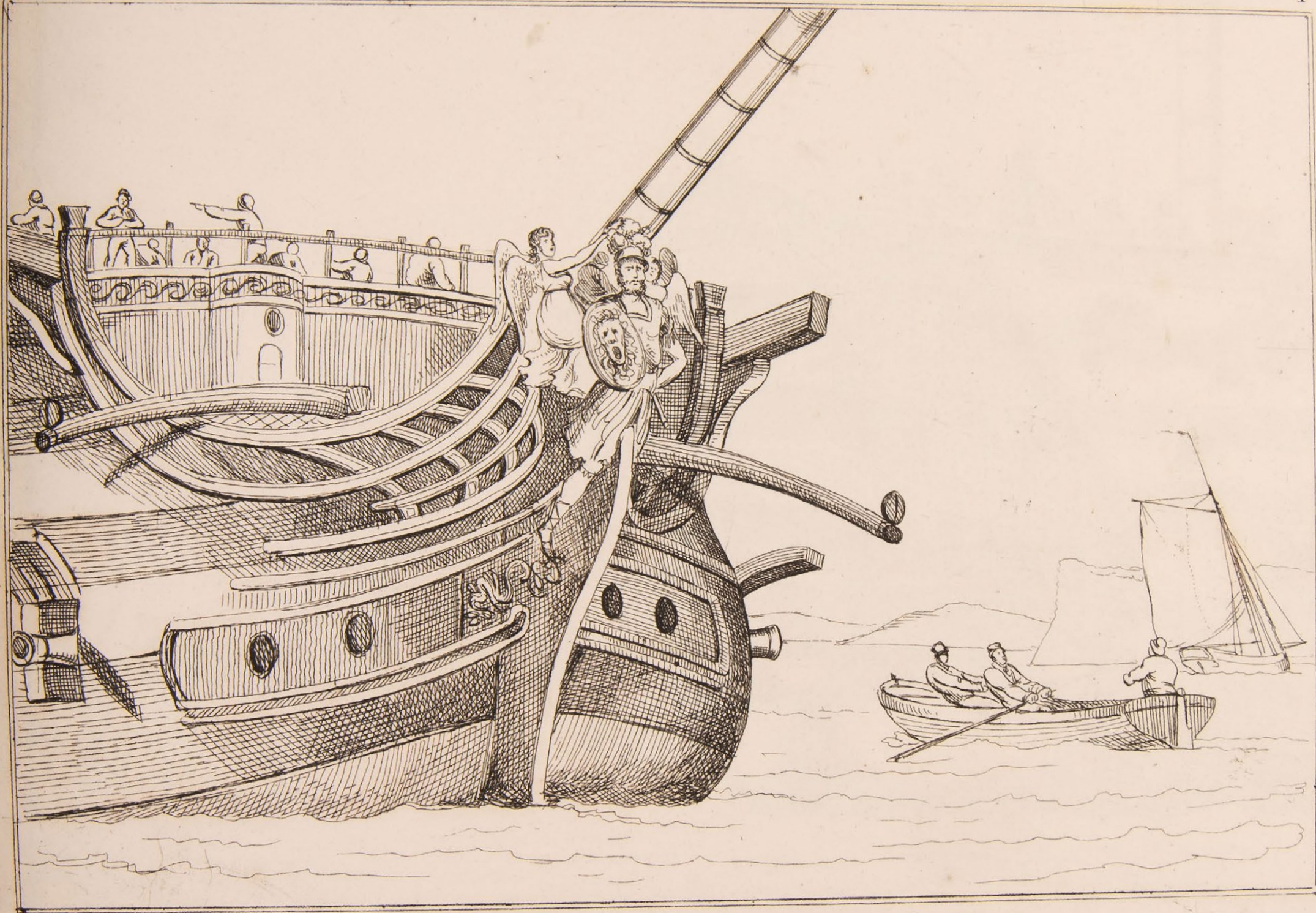
INTRODUCTION TO DRAWING SHIPS.

1



A Ninety Eight Gun Ship on the Stocks.

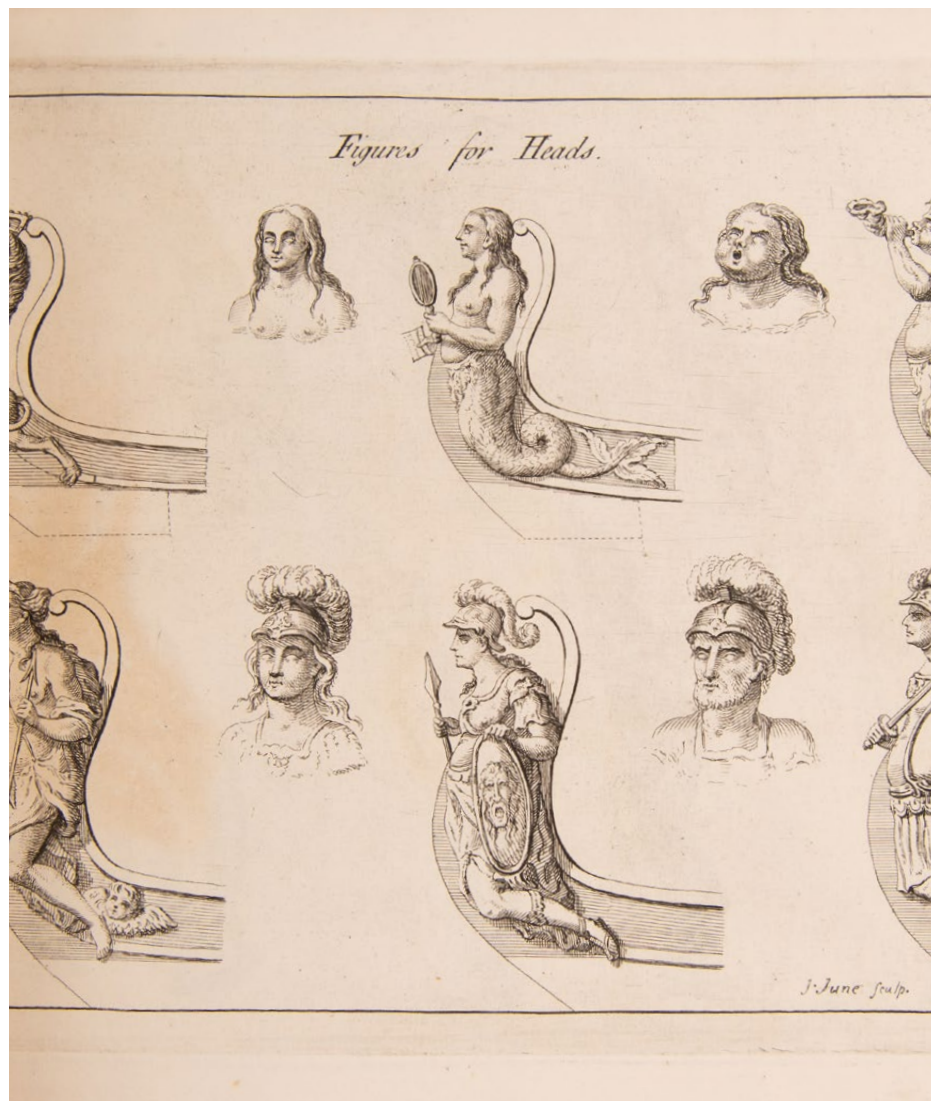
Published 12 May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street, London.



Head of a Man of War.

4. Tafferels & Quarter Pieces for large Ships. 5. Patters for Balconies [...]
 6. Figures for Heads of Large Ships. 7. Figures for Heads. 8. Quarter-Pieces.
 9. Upper & Lower Finishings for Quarter-Galleries. **OCLC finds copies of this at NYPL, Peabody Essex and National Maritime Museum.**

The final drawing book, titled *Heads and Sterns of Ships Book 5th* though undated is later than the other two, bearing the sole name of R.H. Laurie in the imprint. This dates it to post 1818, after the death of James Whittle. The plates are captioned: 1. Head of a Man of War. 2. Stern of a Man of War. 3. Head of an Indiaman. 4. Stern of an Indiaman. **OCLC finds no copies of this.**



Pocket Pirates in Original Boards

9 [EXQUEMELIN (Alexandre) & RINGROSE (Basil).]

The History of the Bucaniers of America.

Frontispiece and extra engraved title-page. 18mo. Publisher's printed boards, titles to upper and spine and price list of books to lower, pages uncut and many unopened, binding a little scuffed, scattered spots of bringing, else a near fine copy. xxiii, 660pp. London, Printed for J. Walker et al., 1810. **£1,750**

A beautiful copy of this pocket edition of one of the most influential source texts on the Golden Age of Piracy. "Frequently described as the greatest early book on piracy" (NMM), over the years it has been printed in upwards of one hundred editions and might rightly be described as a classic in the literature

of adventure. Alexandre Exquemelin (1645–1707) was a barber-surgeon in a buccaneering fleet under Sir Henry Morgan (1635–1688). He renounced his piratical ways in 1694, though seems to have reprised his former trade for one last attack on Cartagena in 1697.

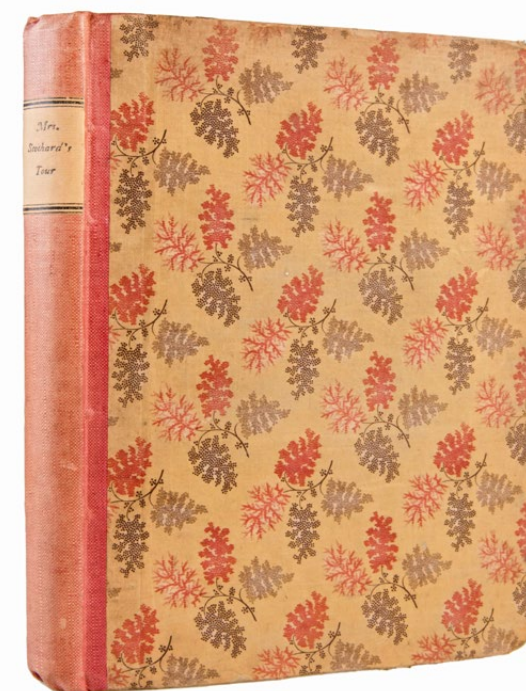
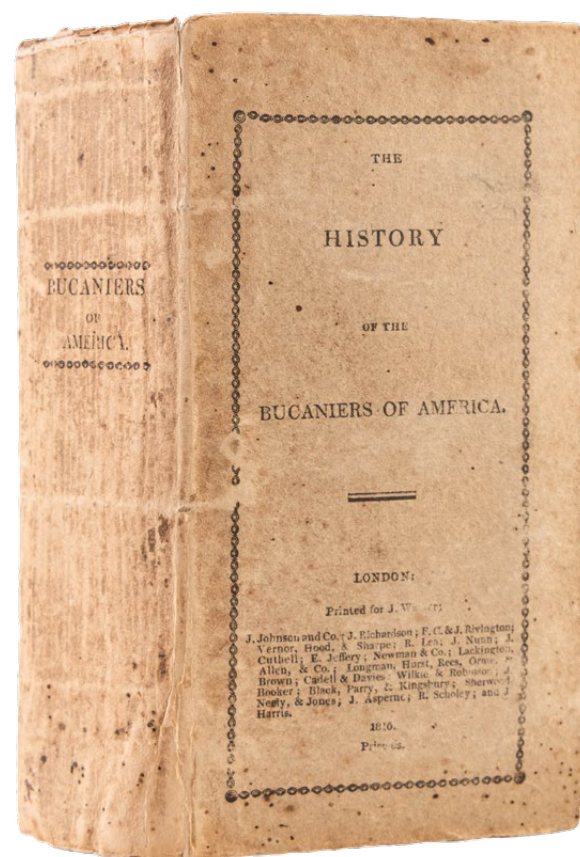
The first edition of *History of the Bucaniers of America* was printed in Esquemelin's native Dutch in 1678. The first English edition came in 1684, and subsequent editions included much addition and subtraction of material along the way. This 1810 pocket edition includes the account of the voyage of Bartholomew Sharp (1650–1702), as supplied by Basil Ringrose, as well as the narrative of French pirate Etienne de Montauban (1660–1700).

It is for the details on Captain Morgan that this book really earns its place amongst the classic maritime texts. In spite of the fact that Morgan, by this time “Sir Henry” governor of Jamaica, attempted to sue the publisher of the first English edition for libel, the vividly detailed observations recorded by Esquemelin have been accepted as a valuable primary source for life aboard a pirate ship. In particular the inclusion of a pirate ship's articles are of great interest—after enduring the injustices of the merchant navy, it would have been quite revolutionary

to encounter an alternative maritime society where not only was sizeable insurance paid out against bodily injury, but profits were divided near equally among all members of the crew.

Whilst this edition was printed for the mass market and priced at 6 shillings (listed in the Walker's British Classics price list on the back), it is rare to find an unrestored copy the original printed boards.

Sabin, 23491.



Southey's Copy in a Cottonian Binding

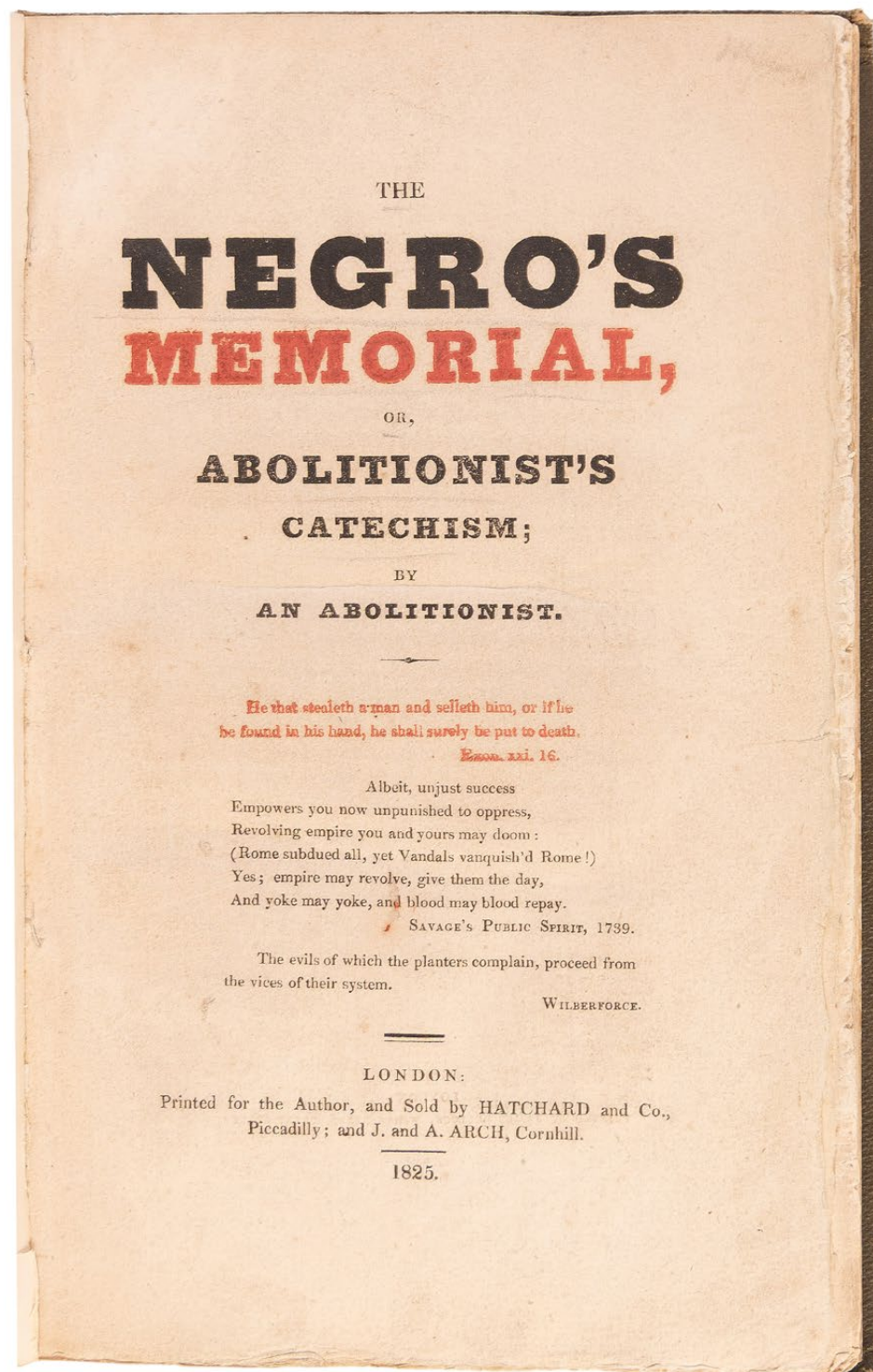
10 STOTHARD (Mrs. Charles, Anna Eliza Bray) STOTHARD (Charles).

Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany and other Parts of France, in 1818: Including Local and Historical Descriptions; with remarks on the manners and Character of the People.

First edition. 23 aquatint plates by Charles Stothard, of which 6 are hand-coloured. 4to. Later half-cloth covered boards, with floral fabric in the “Cottonian” style, slightly worn and chafed. Some occasional light foxing, especially to plates. Presentation inscription and signature to ffep, bookplate of Robert Lionel Foster to upper pastedown, small bookplate to title-page and small bookseller's ticket to upper pastedown. iv, 322, [iv]pp. publisher's advertisements. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1820. **£1,250**

A desirable copy of this stalwart account of France. Presented to “R. Southey Esq, with the publisher's compliments” and with Bertha Southey's signature dated 19th October, 1832.

Bertha Southey was the fifth child of Robert and Edith Southey. It was probably she who covered the book in floral fabric. Along with Sara Coleridge and Dora Wordsworth, Southey's daughters covered thousands of his books in distinctive floral fabric.



Earliest Obtainable Edition of the Narrative of Ottobah Cugoano

11 [CUGOANO (Ottobah)] FISHER (Thomas). The Negro's Memorial or Abolitionist's Catechism, by an Abolitionist.

First edition. 8vo. Later green pebblegrain cloth, minor wear, minor foxing, uncut, title page in red and black. iv, [2], 127, [1]pp. London, printed for the Author, and sold by Hatchard and Co., 1825. **£17,500**

Rare and important: this catechism in eight chapters, largely focussed on slavery in the Caribbean, includes the third printing of Ottobah Cugoano's Narrative ...

Thomas Fisher (1772–1836) was a British abolitionist, artist and antiquary. Starting with the basics (“What is slavery?”), the work progresses to the political and economic complexities of the slave-trade. Fisher writes in the introduction that “recent transactions in Demerara”—the slave uprising known as the Demerara Rebellion of 1823—had prompted the work, and that “information which he had thus acquired, if digested into a small compass, and presented in a familiar garb, might be both acceptable and useful to many persons...” (pp. III–IV).

However, this work is notable for the printing of the narrative of Ottobah Cugoano in the Appendix—among the rarest of slave narratives. Born Quobna Ottobah Cugoano in 1757 in present-day Ghana, he was kidnapped and enslaved in the West Indies at age 13. Purchased by Scottish plantation owner Thomas Campbell, Cugoano travelled with him to England in 1772 where he would be emancipated, baptized and take the name John Stuart. **In the mid-1780s, he became associated with Olaudah Equiano, and together they formed a Black abolitionist organization, The Sons of Africa.** In 1787, two years before Equiano would publish his own narrative, Cugoano published *Thoughts and Sentiments on the Evil and Wicked Traffic of the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species*. A second abridged edition appeared in 1791, and both are extremely rare.

According to a printed note at the start of the Appendix, Fisher had evidently received a copy of the first edition of Cugoano shortly before finishing his work: **“It is, nevertheless, a narrative of such high interest, and exhibits the slave-trade and slavery in such striking colours, throwing light upon not**

APPENDIX.

NARRATIVE of the Enslavement of OTTOBAT CUGOANO,
a Native of Africa; published by himself, in the
Year 1787.

[The following artless narrative, as given to the public by the subject of it, in 1787, fell into the hands of the author of the foregoing pages when they were nearly completed, and after that portion of his work to which it more particularly belonged had been printed off. It is, nevertheless, a narrative of such high interest, and exhibits the Slave-trade and Slavery in such striking colours, throwing light upon not a few of the most important facts which form the argument of this work, that he could not resist the temptation to give it in an appendix, leaving it to operate unassisted upon the minds of his readers, and to inspire them, according to their respective mental constitutions, either with admiration or detestation of the SLAVE-TRADE and NEGRO SLAVERY.]

I WAS early snatched away from my native country, with about eighteen or twenty more boys and girls, as we were playing in a field. We lived but a few days' journey from the coast where we were kidnapped, and as we were decoyed and drove along, we were soon conducted to a factory, and from thence, in the fashionable way of traffic, consigned

consigned to Grenada. Perhaps it may not be amiss to give a few remarks, as some account of myself, in this transposition of captivity.

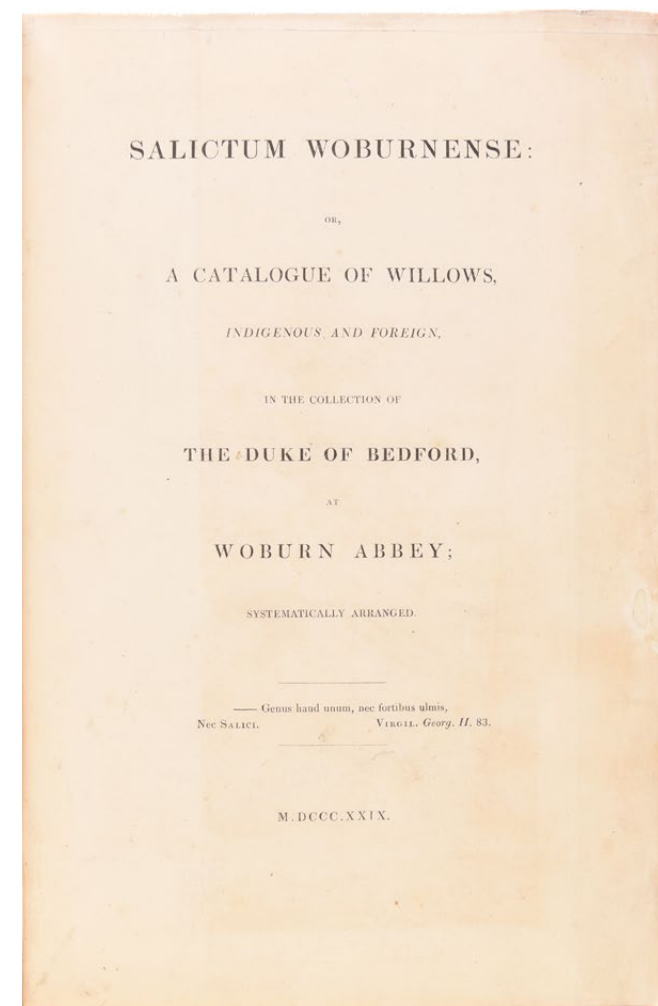
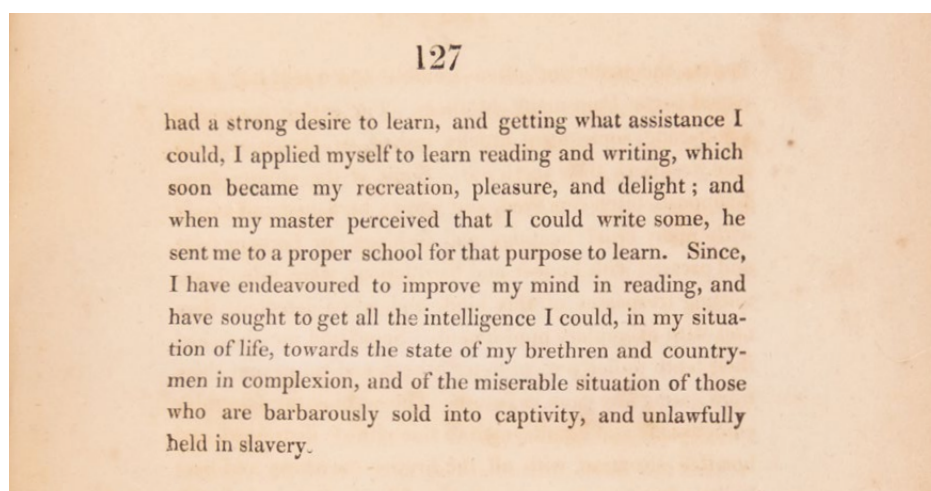
I was born in the city of Agimaque, on the coast of Fantyn; my father was a companion to the chief in that part of the country of Fantee, and when the old king died I was left in his house with his family; soon after I was sent for by his nephew, Ambro Accasa, who succeeded the old king in the chieftdom of that part of Fantee, known by the name of Agimaque and Assinee. I lived with his children, enjoying peace and tranquillity, about twenty moons, which, according to their way of reckoning time, is two years. I was sent for to visit an uncle, who lived at a considerable distance from Agimaque. The first day after we set out we arrived at Assinee, and the third day at my uncle's habitation, where I lived about three months, and was then thinking of returning to my father and young companion at Agimaque; but by this time I had got well acquainted with some of the children of my uncle's hundreds of relations, and we were some days too venturesome in going into the woods to gather fruit and catch birds, and such amusements as pleased us. One day I refused to go with the rest, being rather apprehensive that something might happen to us; till one of my playfellows said to me, "Because you belong to the great men, you are afraid to venture your carcass, or else of the *bounsam*," which is the devil. This enraged me so much, that I set a resolution to join the rest, and we went into the woods, as usual; but we had not been above two hours, before our troubles began, when several great ruffians came upon us suddenly, and said we had committed a fault against their lord, and we must go and answer for it ourselves before him.

Some of us attempted, in vain, to run away, but pistols and cutlasses were soon introduced, threatening, that if we offered

a few of the most important facts which form the argument of this work, that he could not resist the temptation to give it as an appendix, leaving it to operate unassisted upon the minds of his readers, and to inspire them, according to their respective mental constitutions, either with admiration or detestation of the Slave-Trade and Negro Slavery.” What follows extracts the personal narrative of Cugoano from that work.

Beginning, “I was early snatched away from my native country...”, he describes the kidnapping in detail before turning to the middle passage: “And when we found ourselves at last taken away, death was more preferable than life ...” Sent to Grenada, he describes the violence and cruelty working in the sugar cane fields: “Thus seeing my miserable companions and countrymen in this pitiful, distressed and horrible situation, with all the brutish baseness and barbarity attending it, could not but fill my little mind with horror and indignation.” Once in London he learns to read and write, and the extracted narrative ends: “Since, I have endeavoured to improve my mind in reading, and have sought to get all the intelligence I could, in my situation of life, towards the state of my brethren and countrymen in complexions, and of the miserable situation of those who barbarously sold into captivity, and unlawfully held in slavery.”

“Of the four major writers of African descent—Ignatius Sancho, John Marrant, Quobna Ottobah Cugoano (John Stuart) and Olaudah Equiano (Gustavus Vassa)—whose works were first published in London in the 1780s, Cugoano remains the most radical and the least familiar” (Vincent Carretta, Introduction to the 1999 Penguin edition). Two states of the first edition of Fisher’s Negro’s Memorial are known, with and without date on the title. Sabin, 52275; not in Afro-Americana or Blockson.



One of 50 Copies: 140 Hand-Coloured Plates

12 FORBES (James). Salictum Woburnense: or, a catalogue of willows indigenous and foreign in the collection of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

Limited edition, one of 50 copies. Folding lithographed frontispiece printed on India paper and mounted, 140 hand-coloured engraved plates after R. C. Stratford highlighted in gum arabic. Large 4to. An uncut copy in period-style half dark green morocco over marbled boards, gilt title at red spine label. Frontispiece with short marginal tears at fore-edge (not affecting printed image) repaired with archival tape on verso; small hole at bottom of p.161 in margin which looks to be a paper defect; very faint damp mark in the upper left hinge of the last 20pp of the book. xvi, [4], 294pp. London, Privately Printed, 1829. **£10,000**



A fine copy of this rare work on willows with beautiful hand-coloured plates, each depicting a different species of willow populating the garden at Woburn Abbey. The 140 plates are in lovely condition and the folding lithograph plate is captioned "Johnson' Willow Destroyed by a Storm April 28th 1829" and was drawn by H.W. Burgess and printed by C. Hullmandel.

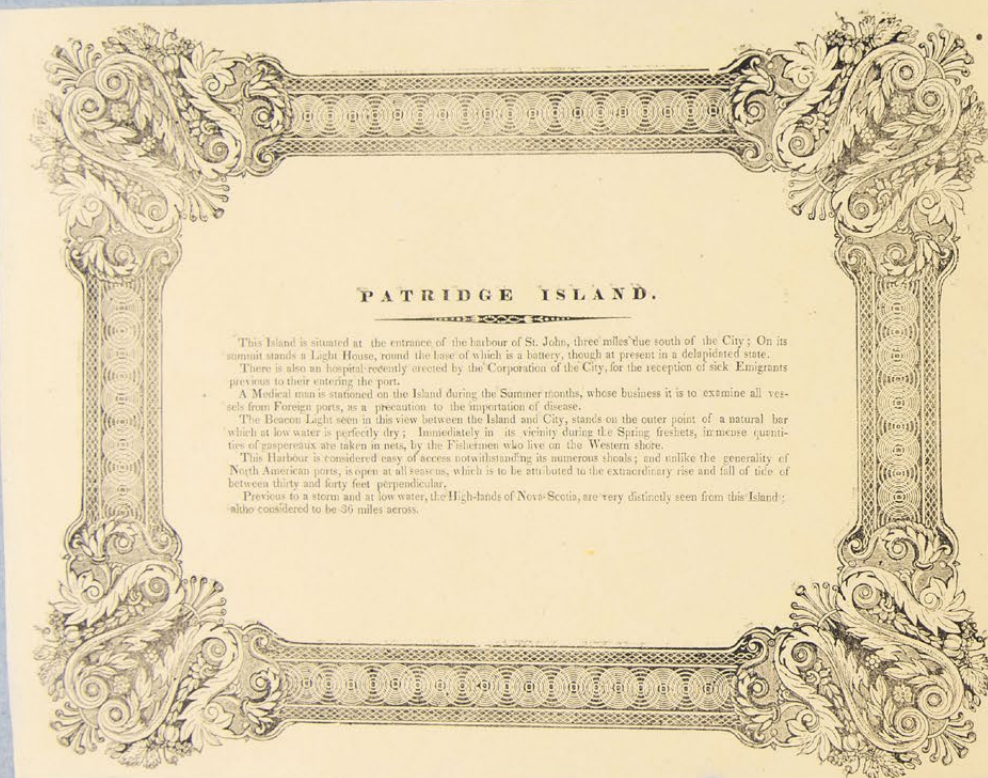
James Forbes states in his introduction that the "Catalogue comprises all the foreign and indigenous Willows that could possibly be procured in England, many of which are new and nondescript plants ..."

While this work was authored by James Forbes, the foundation of this garden was established by his predecessor, George Sinclair (1787–1834). Having gained acclaim for his work on the gardens of the Hon. G. Baillie of Jerviswood, Sinclair served the Gordon family and—through Lady Georgiana's marriage to John Russell, sixth duke of Bedford—was appointed gardener at Woburn Abbey. The garden boasted a collection of over 200 different species of English willow, conceived and carried out by George Sinclair, and continued by James Forbes (1773–1861), his successor.

Sinclair was also encouraged to experiment and, under the direction of Sir Humphrey Davy, divided an area in the garden into 242 plots in which he compared the growth of different species and mixtures of grasses in different soil types. He published the results of the experiments in the third edition of *Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis: or an account of the results of experiments on the produce and nutritive qualities of different grasses*, reporting that the plots with turf having diverse plant species were more productive than the plots with fewer species planted from seed. Indeed, the results were such that a manuscript copy of Darwin's *Origin of the Species* ... contained a reference to an article describing Sinclair's work in biodiversity. Sinclair served the Duke until 1824 at which time he entered in partnership with Cormack & Son, nurserymen and seedsmen of New Cross.

Hector, A. & Hooper, R., "Darwin and the First Ecological Experiment" in *Science*, 295, (2002) pp.639–640; Nissen BBI 642; Pritzel 2960.





Partridge Island and the harbour of St. John, N.B.

Beautiful Images of New Brunswick

13 HALL (Mary G.) Views of British America drawn from nature, and on stone.

Six black & white lithographs measuring 150 by 230mm. Five yellow letterpress captions (lacking the one for Digby) measuring the same. Oblong 4to. Laid onto blue paper bound sheets. St John, H. Chubb, and Boston, Pendelton's Lithography, 1835. **£9,500**

A clean copy of this important addition to the printing history and documentation of Saint John in New Brunswick.

Mary Hall emigrated to Canada in 1831. She spent much of her time drawing landscapes from Nova Scotia to Niagara Falls as well as the Hudson River and established her own drawing school. In 1835, she selected six of her best images and had them published. The titles are as follows, with the text excerpted from the lengthy, descriptive captions.

1. Partridge Island and the harbour of St. John, N.B.

"This Island is situated at the entrance of the harbour of St. John, three miles due south of the City ... There is also an hospital recently erected by the corporation of the City for the reception of sick Emigrants previous to their entering the port. A Medical man is stationed on the Island during the Summer months, whose business it is to examine all vessels from Foreign ports, as a precaution to the importation of disease."

2. The City of Saint John—New Brunswick.

"About fifty years since, (at the close of the American Revolution,) the steep and rocky elevation on which the City of Saint John stands was covered with a dense forest and some of the old inhabitants remember the most populous streets a mass of tangled brushwood and overhanging trees. At that time, in the space of one year, nearly twenty thousand Royalists fled from newly enfranchised American States, and throng the New Brunswick and Nova-Scotian rivers, suffering all the privations of primitive settlers ..."

3. View of Digby, Nova Scotia.

"The Township of Digby was originally formed out of an extensive tract of land, granted to 475 Loyalists, and contained 91,600 acres, exclusive of as many more, reserved for Naval purposes ... This place, from its situation at the mouth of these rivers, the shelter it can afford to vessels navigating the Bay of Fundy, and the advantages it possesses for prosecuting the Mackerel

and Cod fishery, would naturally be supposed a place of great importance ... Digby is one of the cleanest and healthiest towns in the British Provinces ..."

4. Entrance to Digby from the North.

5. Winter Travelling on the Kennebecaxis, New Brunswick.

"The Kennebeckaxis is a branch of the St. John river, commencing 3 Miles above the city, and running into the country a distance of about 60 miles until it reaches one of the most fertile parts of the province, a beautiful spot called Sussex Vale, from whence quantities of Pork, Beef, and vegetables, are transported on the Ice in the wonder to St. John. The view is meant to illustrate the winter mode of travelling in this country which generally lasts about five months, during which period all the Rivers appear to convert into public roads, being covered with sleighs and sleds, traversing the country in all directions, which the scene is enlivened by the constant tinkering of bells round the horses necks."

KENNEBECKACIS.

The Kennebeckaxis is a branch of the St. John river, commencing 3 miles above the city, and running into the country a distance of about 60 miles until it reaches one of the most fertile parts of the province, a beautiful spot called Sussex Vale, from whence great quantities of Pork, Beef, and vegetables, are transported on the Ice in the winter to St. John.

This view is meant to illustrate the mode of winter travelling in this country, which generally lasts five months, during which period all the Rivers appear converted into public roads, being covered with sleighs and sleds, traversing the country in all directions, while the scene is enlivened by the constant tinkering of bells round the horses necks. The ice generally breaks up about the middle of April, when vegetation immediately commences with a rapidity which makes ample amends for the severity of the winter and shortness of the spring, and a few weeks find us in a summer rather warmer than the southern parts of England.

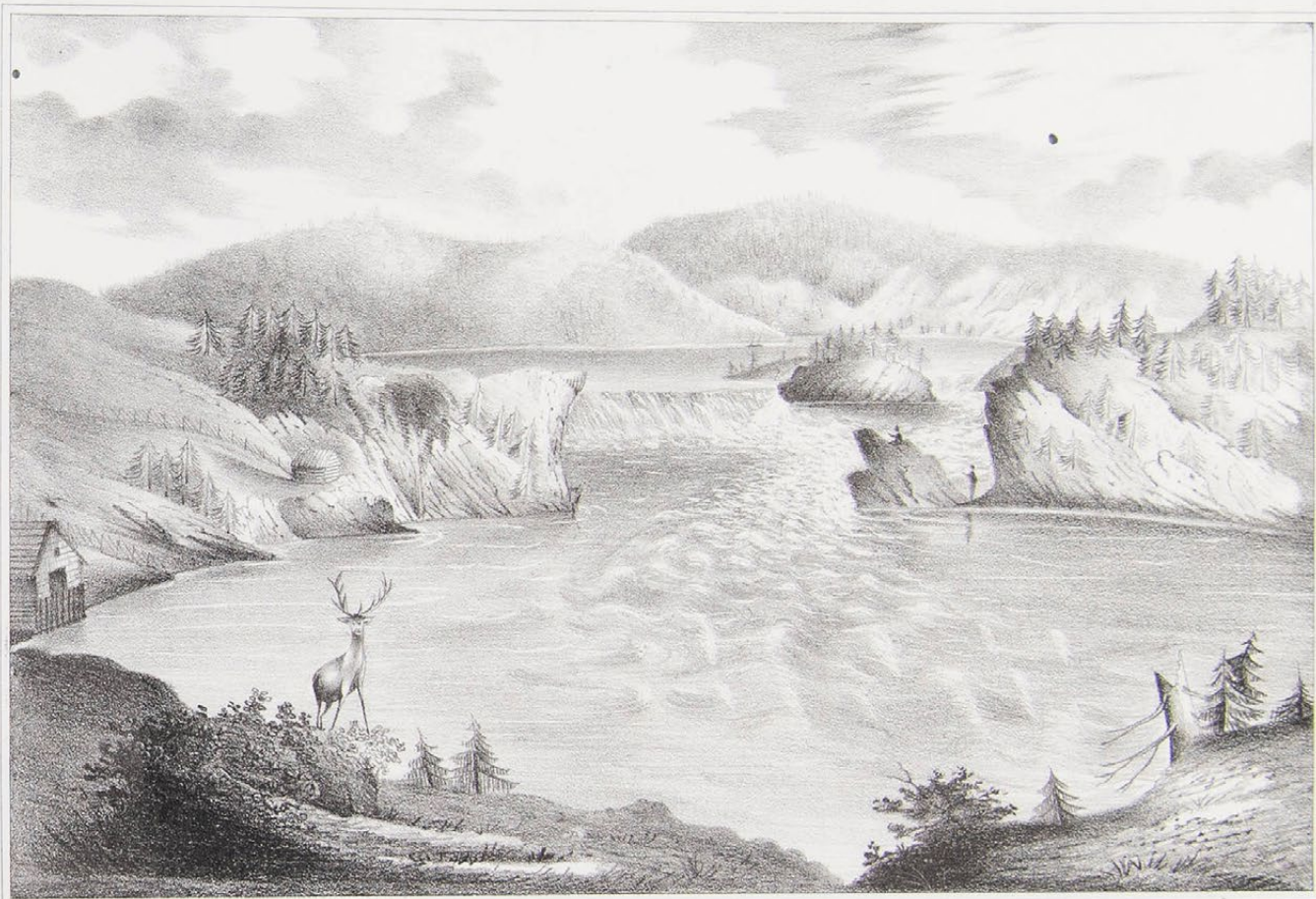
The autumn in this country is decidedly the most agreeable season, and no pencil can do justice to the whimsical and beautiful variety of tints, which the foliage of the forests assumes at that period of the year. The banks of this river are beautifully romantic, and 15 miles farther up bring you to the little village of Hampton, when you find yourself at once in a rich farming country; almost entirely consisting of meadow or interval lands, which are yearly inundated by the river freshets, covering the ground and leaving a rich slime on the soil, which quite precludes the necessity of manure.

Vegetables, here also arrive at a size that may fairly rival the forced monsters of creation which astonish you in the London Markets. Beet root not unfrequently grows to the enormous size of 20 inches in circumference, and 20 lbs weight, and turnips, cabbages, and in fact all kind of vegetables arrive at a corresponding size.

H. CHUBB, PAINTER,
St. John, N. B.



Winter Travelling on the Kennebecaxis River, New Brunswick



M. G. Hall del.

Engraved by J. B. B. B.

Falls of the St. John River, near Indian Town, - taken from the Carleton side.

6. Falls of the St. John River, near Indian Town, taken from the Carleton side.

"The Falls of the Saint John may justly rank a month the phenomena of Nature ... A tradition exists among the Indians, that the place now occupied by the Falls was originally a mass of rocks, and that the Saint John River then ran into the Bay of Fundy on the Eastern side of the City, the bed of which is now a very productive marsh—but that a convulsion of nature opened the present stormy passage, through which it now empties itself into the harbour ... A story is current here, of a French frigate, which was once chased by an English ship, but not knowing the nature of the Falls, and entering at the improper time of tide, it was carried down by the whirls of this fathomless basin."

The lithographs were sold by subscription in St. John. While Henry Chubb and John Hooper printed the captions, they were unable to undertake the lithography, and so the plates were done separately in Boston and then returned to St. John. She also produced two further series of views of Niagara Falls and the Hudson River.

Although this set lacks the caption for the fourth image and has been taken out of the wrappers, it's remarkably rare to find a complete set of the plates themselves. AAS owns only five of the plates, Yale just one. OCLC locates a single complete copy at the University of Alberta.

The Sugar Problem

14 CLARKSON (Thomas).

ALS to fellow Abolitionist John Scoble, Regarding Duties Levied on "Slave Grown Sugar."

Holograph ms. in ink. 12mo. Single sheet, docketed on the verso, old folds, a little toned. Playford, 8th May, 1844. £3,500*

Written towards the end of his life, this is a short, but potent letter from Thomas Clarkson (1760–1846) to Congregational minister, and fellow abolitionist, John Scoble (1799–1877).

It commences in satisfying style, bringing yet another abolitionist, Joseph Sturge (1793–1859), into the frame. "It is proposed that my letter to him is to be read at the public meeting to be held on the 17th is not to contain any note or mention of the sugar duties." Clarkson then asks if Scoble might be so good as to produce a clear copy of it in "a good hand, such as he can read easily."

Re Sugar duty 24
Cwt

Dear Mr. Scoble

I received a letter this morning from Joseph Sturge which occasions me to say a few words to you. It is proposed that my letter ^{which is to be read} at the public meeting to be held on the 17th is not to contain any mention of the sugar duties. I perfectly agree with him and the Committee in this communication — I shall therefore beg the favour of you, as I have ^{for} a copy of my letter to get it written in a good hand, such as he can read easily, that part of it which is to stand, and when you have done this you may send me the letter to sign, but if you think it not necessary, that I should sign it myself, please, sign it for me. Though I asked Joseph Sturge for some information about the Sugar Duties he has not given it to me as I asked him to do — He has only said what I know before, that the Duty on our Colonial Sugar is 24 shillings the Cwt, and on foreign ³⁴ grown sugar 34 shillings. Now I wish to know this — The Cubans and Brazilians, if they free their slaves, will have only 34 sh the Cwt to pay; but what would they have had to pay had their sugar been Slave Sugar, or which is the same thing, what do foreigners now pay for Cwt, who bring into our market Slave grown sugar — will you be so good as to tell me this question, and also to tell me, whether you will copy my letter for Joseph Sturge to read, and whether you will send me the letter so copied to sign or to sign it for me? You need not write to me yourself, but if hurried, you may wish the bearer of Mr. Louie to write to me to answer my questions.

Yours truly
Thomas Clarkson

Playford on Wednesday,
May. 8th. 1844.

Clarkson

92 10

Clarkson reports that he had asked Sturge another question regarding the cost of sugar which had gone unanswered. He outlines the question and then passes it on to Scoble:

"The Cubans and Brazilians, if they free their slaves, will have only 34 sh[illings] the Cwt [hundredweight] to pay but what would they have had to pay had their sugar been Slave Sugar, or which is the same thing, what do foreigners now pay for Cwt, who bring into our market Slave grown sugar—will you be so good as to look into this question ..."

15 [MUSEUM PROSPECTUS] [SHIPPARD (William Henry).]

Exhibition Rooms.

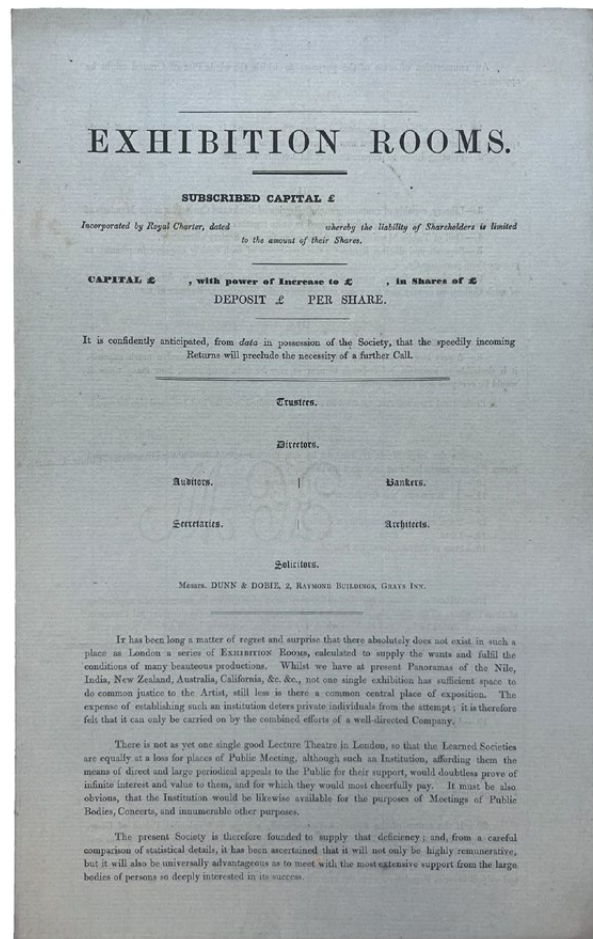
Subscribed Capital ... [Caption title.]

Folio. Folded sheet of light-blue laid paper. Watermark of seated Britannia [?] with cross on shield, surmounted by crown. Fine. [3, 1]pp. London, 1850. **£1,500**

A rich piece of social history, likely by William Henry Shippard, who actively promoted such schemes in Britain during this period.

The prospectus solicits future shareholders in a company for Art Exhibition Rooms in London. As the cost of such endeavours grew increasingly beyond the reach of sole benefactors, this work advocates for a shift towards a more corporate model. The document provides important evidence of the formation of the museum as we understand it today, being distinct from cabinets of curiosities and the panoramas which were also popular.

The text details proposed exhibits including maps (as well as transparent maps), comparative anatomy of extant and existing species, natural history specimens and curiosities. A reading room, book collection, lecture hall and small music room were also proposed. The text makes reference to the Glass Palace then being



erected for the Great Exhibition of 1851 as a possible model for a future permanent exhibition structure. In a real sign of the times, there was also to be a restaurant.

“It is evident from the great encouragement afforded to beautiful Panoramas, (which are, however, too transitory in their nature and too limited in their scope,) that the Public eagerly seek information ... Yet in these Panoramas, Science, History, and Geography, seem as effectually banished ... **It has been long a matter of regret and surprise that there absolutely does not exist in such a place as London a series of Exhibition Rooms, calculated to supply the wants and fulfil the conditions of many beautiful productions.** While we have a present Panoramas of the Nile, India, New Zealand, Australia, California, &c. &c., not one single exhibition has sufficient space to do common justice to the Artist, still less is there a common central place of exposition. **The expense of establishing such an institution deters private individuals from the attempt; it is therefore felt that it can only be carried on by the combined efforts of a well-directed Company** ... The present Society is therefore founded to supply that deficiency; and, from a careful comparison of statistical details, it has been ascertained that it will not only be highly remunerative, but it will also be universally advantageous as to meet with the most extensive support from the large bodies of persons so deeply interested in its success.”

Very rare: no physical copies on OCLC.

Rare Portrait of Perronet Thompson, Translator of the General Maritime Treaty of 1820

16 [ARABIAN GULF], [WATKINS (Herbert).] Cabinet card of Thomas Perronet Thompson, with his signature.

Albumen photograph measuring 140 by 108mm. A few tiny scuffs and stains to the photograph, pencil caption and some paper (and glue) residue to the margins of the card. Perronet Thompson's ink signature to separate piece of card. [London], Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., [c.1850]. **£2,250**

A rare original photograph of Thomas Perronet Thompson (1783–1869), **who played an important role in political relations between Britain and the sheikhdoms of the Trucial Coast (now United Arab Emirates) in the first decades of the nineteenth century.**

Thompson is best known in the United Kingdom for his later political career, but it was during his earlier soldiering that he was closely involved in a highly significant treaty, signed between Great Britain and the rulers of the Trucial Coast.

While attached to the 17th Light Dragoons he was made interpreter and aide to General William Keir Grant, who had been leading an attempt to suppress piracy in the Gulf. After an 1819 punitive mission against the Al-Qasimi, and subsequent capture of Ras Al Khaimah, a treaty of peace was devised in order to cease hostilities between Britain and the maritime Arab tribes, and guarantee the entire suppression of piracy in the Gulf.

As translator, it fell to Thompson to draft the resulting treaty in Arabic, as well as an official English translation. The result was The General Maritime Treaty of 1820, which established diplomatic contact between Britain and the rulers of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain and Ras Al Khaimah, and led to the British protectorate, which would remain in place until the independence of the United Arab Emirates on 2 December 1971.

Major Genl. Turbridge Wells. 18 Aug. 1844



Yours affectly
J. Bennett Thompson

8127 of 1858. 88
6360

From, G. B. Seton Karr Esquire
Political Agent S. M. C.

To, H. L. Anderson Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay

Secret Departt Political Agents Office
Here, 24th April 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for submission to Government two letters noted in the margin from Mr. G. F. Manson with their accompaniments detailing his proceedings from his arrival at Yumkhauder (at the end of February) up to the 5th Instant.

2. It would be premature at this stage of the enquiry to offer any opinion on the extent of A. P. Sahib's guilt: What is detailed in these two interesting letters of Mr. Manson is I apprehend but a small part of what will eventually be laid before the Government by that gentleman. The only point on which any remarks seem required from me at this moment is the Michael's Maratta letter which accompanies Mr. Manson's letter 82.3 and

Important News on the Mutiny

17 [INDIAN MUTINY] SETON-KARR (George). [Collection of documents concerning the Indian Mutiny 1857-58.]

Manuscript in ink. Folio. Five sections individually string-tied. Folded & creased but entirely legible and very good. 117pp. total plus blanks. 1854-1858. £5,000*

A rare and substantial collection of manuscripts concerning George Seton-Karr (1818-1862) who was the Political Agent, Magistrate, and Collector of the Southern Maratha Confederacy, Bombay Presidency. Importantly, most concern the 1857-58 mutiny.

General Seton-Karr "knew that some of the native Chiefs were disaffected, and that few, if any, were really friendly; he knew that he could not expect much aid from without and must rely on his own resources. He never lost heart. He managed by personal influence to keep the Chiefs quiet, and apparently, at all

events, on the side of Government; he frustrated the endeavours of the mutinous regiments; and by judicious administration kept the country quiet during the most critical period" (Seton-Karr).

The sections are as follows:

1. "Remarks on the Bombay Press March, 1854."

Here Seton-Karr attacks the liberties of the Bombay press that he believes have dangerously influenced public opinion, and specifically has diminished the esteem in which East India Company employees are held by Indians.



2. No. 6 of 1858. "Secret Despatch" From Assistant Political Agent's Office Jumkhundee, 5th April, 1858 to G.B. Seton-Karr.

Seton-Karr reports in considerable detail on "endeavours to ascertain the real quantity of warlike store" at the Fort. The document describes the removal from power of the suspected dissident Chief after evidence of his support for potential rebellion follows various deceptions, efforts to strengthen his fort, repairs to the canons and conceal munitions and treasure.

"On that same afternoon I recovered all but 70 of the 3,357 ball cartridges —this and the fact of my having burst 16 of the Chiefs guns at Moodhole, sent 2 big ones into Kalludgee, and left only 3 in the fort (as far as I was aware) made me feel tolerably confident that no person would be rash enough to offer resistance when the force actually arrived at Jumkhundee, and so it happened that Lieut Colonel Malcolm took quiet possession of the fort."

3. No. 127 of 1858. "Secret Despatch" From G.B. Seton-Karr to H.L. Anderson Esq. Secretary to Government. 24th April, 1858.

This includes letters and attachments detailing Manson's activities in Jumkhundee between February and April 1858, examining the possible guilt of the Chief in munitions plots and discussing what inferences may be drawn by the secret production of munitions.

4. "Translation of a deposition given on solemn affirmation before C.J. Manson Esquire Assistant Political Agent."

An important collection of the original translated transcription of the depositions by Indian subjects, plus Seton-Karr's ten-page summary "**the attempt to implicate the Chief of Jumkhundee as having been involved in mutinous works**, and possibly rebellion by his repairs to the Fort and canon, and production of canon balls, powder and cartridges." The depositions were taken from the Overseer of Works, several muslim Sepoys, masons and craftsmen, a guide, merchant, the chief's personal accountant and the Indian manufacturer of gunpowder and fireworks.

5. Rough notes of a letter by Seton-Karr, as magistrate of Belgaum to Brigadier-General Jacob. 5 November, 1858.

Seton-Karr confirms his permission for the Chief to "supply some additional forces", "to entertain a sufficient number of Soawars and Sepoys to preserve order in the town and territory of Jumkhundee."

Seton-Karr, W., *A Short Account of Events during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-8 in the districts of Belgaum ...* (Printed for Private Circulation, 1894), p.16.

18 FITZ GERALD LEE (J.) & RADCLIFFE (F.W.)

For Staff College Candidates. The Indian Mutiny.

Up to the Relief of Lucknow. (November 17th 1857).

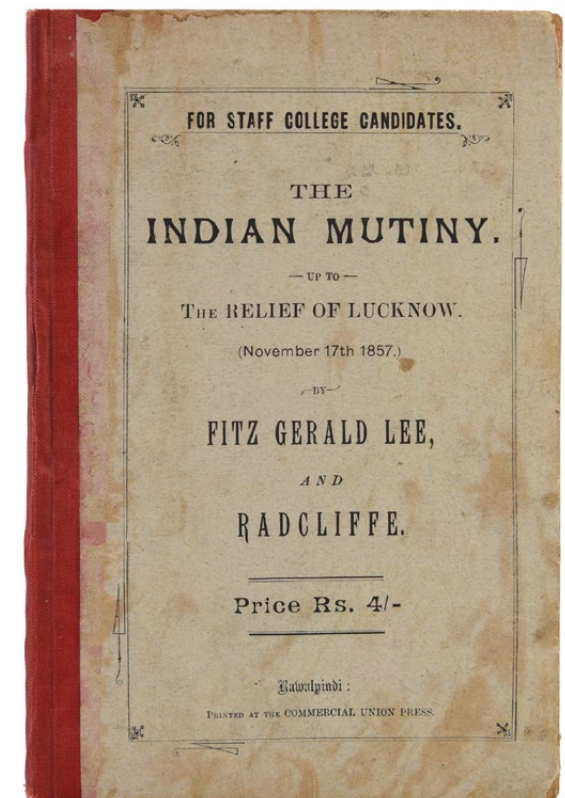
First edition. Folding map & folding table. 8vo. Cloth-backed printed boards, shelf worn, extremities rubbed, inner hinge partially exposed, closed tear to gutter of folding table, occasional ms. pencil annotations, a very good, unsophisticated copy. 97, [1]pp. Rawalpindi, Commercial Union Press, c. 1860. **£950**

This history of the Indian Mutiny was produced for staff college candidates and the text is organised in the manner of a text book.

This highly informative work includes chapters on the causes of the mutiny (relaxing of discipline, religion and caste, politics); the Sepoy Army; military resources in India in 1857; the Outbreak of the Mutiny; the Actions of Canning and Anson; the Spread of the Mutiny to the Punjab; Affairs in Calcutta, Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India; the Northwest Provinces; the Siege and Capture of Delhi; the Advance to Cawnpore; the Siege of Lucknow; Agra; and the Second Siege of Lucknow.

It reflects a rather patronising attitude toward the Sepoys and provides not just the British understanding of events but also the narrative which they intended to present.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at the University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Oxford.



**OUT LINE MAP
TO ILLUSTRATE
THE INDIAN MUTINY-1857**

Scale 1"=100 miles

NOTE
Names of towns thus AMBALA
denotes European garrison

NOTE
Names of towns thus AMBALA
denotes European garrison

A
BRIEF MEMOIR
OF
SIR WALTER RALEGH
BY SAM^l G. DRAKE
ILLUSTRATED



Birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh

Abundantly Extra-Illustrated

19 [RALEGH (Sir Walter)] DRAKE (Samuel G.).
A Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh; prepared
for and published in the New England Historical
and Genealogical Register for April, 1862.

First separate edition. Engraved frontispiece by R. Bell bound with 96 additional leaves of illustrations, mostly window mounted prints but also including original watercolours and manuscripts. 4to. Full brown morocco, spine in six compartments with raised bands and gilt titles, recased with original spine laid down, elaborately tooled green morocco doublures, bound by W. Pratt. t.e.g. 35pp. Boston, Printed for the Author for Private Distribution, 1862. **£12,500**

A magnificently extra-illustrated copy of this privately-printed biography of Sir Walter Raleigh (also Raleigh, 1554–1618), Elizabethan statesman and explorer. The additionally inserted leaves nearly treble the original text and constitute a remarkable act of grangerisation.

The most notable insertions are a seemingly **unrecorded early tobacco trade card**, titled “Sir Walter Raleigh & his Man The Best Tobacco Under the Sun”. This late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth advertisement illustrates the apocryphal moment of Raleigh being doused with water while smoking in his





SIR WALTER RALEGH.

*From an original picture in the possession of
James T. Wilson, Esq., New York.*

A
BRIEF MEMOIR
OF
SIR WALTER RALEGH;

PREPARED FOR AND PUBLISHED IN THE NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER
FOR APRIL, 1862.

AND NOW REPRINTED WITH ADDITIONS.

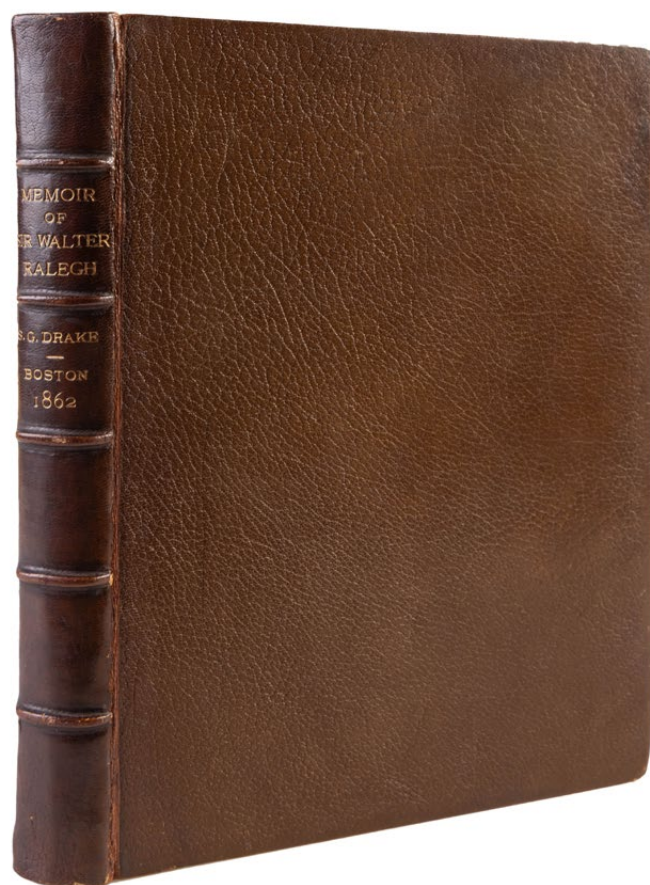
BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE,
FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR FOR
PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.
1862.



library after his return from the Americas. His servant thought Raleigh must be on fire. **There is a fine watercolour portrait attributed to the enamelist and miniaturist painter Henry Bone. Plus three 16th and 17th century documents signed by Raleigh's compatriots in the Spanish Armada defeat**, including naval commander Ferdinando Gorges, Vice-Admiral Edmund Sheffield, 1st Earl of Mulgrave, Oliver St John 3rd Baron Bletso and Thomas Sackville Baron Buckhurst.

Of the 40 additional prints of Sir Walter Raleigh, we see a veritable census of his image between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Many of the portraits originated as frontispieces to his published works, including several editions of *The Historie of the World* (1614, 1677 & 1708), and *Sir Walter Raleighs Instructions to his Sonne* (1692). The extent of the collection is perhaps rivalled only by the British Museum. Other supplementary images include engravings of Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Francis Drake, including an original watercolour by engraver Edward Harding, and Humphrey Gilbert. A number of the additional engravings depicting Raleigh's circle are supplied from Henry Holland's *Heroologia Anglica* (1620) and are engraved by Willem and Magdalena van de Passe.



The act of extra-illustration through scrapbooking, popularised between 1770 and 1830, came to be known as “grangerisation.” This “term derives from the Revd James Granger (1723–76), whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was published without illustrations, but with the suggestion that the purchaser should have his copy interleaved by the binder so that portraits could be added at will” (Suarez & Woudhuysen, 763). A controversial practice, whilst on the one hand encouraging the compiler to create discreet archives within their libraries, the impulse to destroy other printed texts for the enrichment of the grangerised volume provoked Holbrook Jackson, in his *Anatomy of Bibliomania* (1930), to call it “a singularly perverted idea.”

Sir Walter Raleigh's rise and demise in his own lifetime speaks both to the volatility of the Elizabethan period and the largeness of his own character. He charted a course from court favourite to imprisoned traitor, and was ultimately executed during the reign of James I. His voyages to the Americas were chronicled with the flamboyance of an adventurer, and the associated celebrity he gained upon his return enabled him to popularise the recreational (and medicinal) use of tobacco smoking in European society. The biographical sketch around which this volume is compiled was privately printed in Boston in 1862, having previously been prepared as an article in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

A full list of the extra-illustrations can be supplied on request.

Brushfield, T.N. *Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh*. 2nd ed. (Exeter, 1908), p. 87; Suarez, M. & Woudhuysen (H.R.) ed. *The Oxford Companion to the Book*. Vol 2. (OUP, 2010).

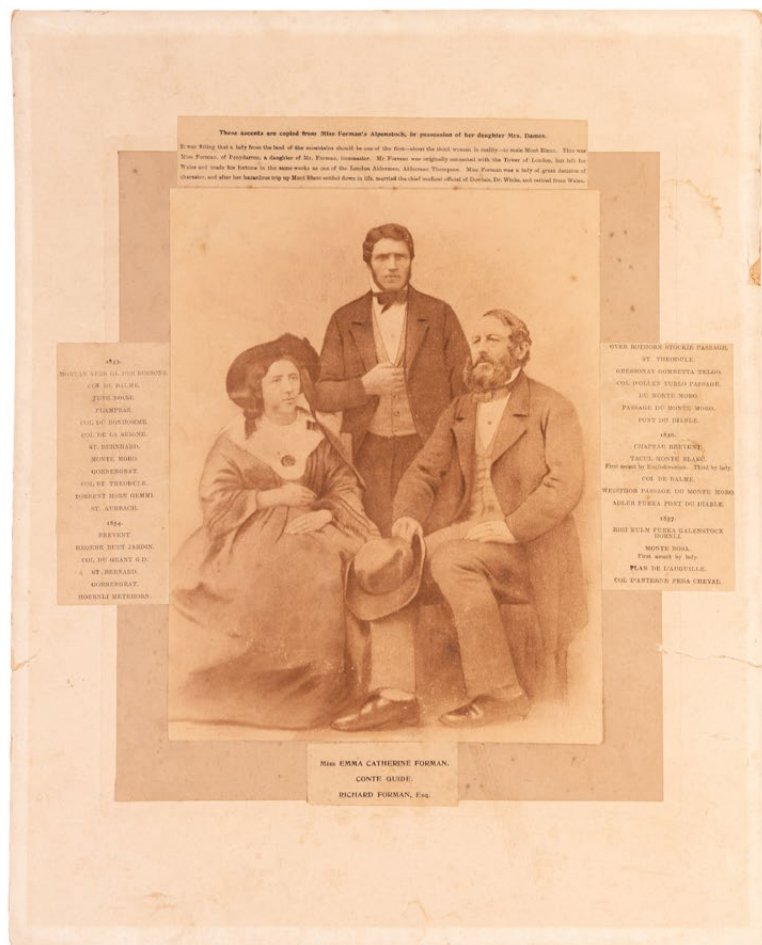
A Pioneering Female Mountaineer

20 [FORMAN (Miss Emma Catherine).]

Miss Emma Catherine Forman. Conte Guide.

An albumen print from a photograph, approx. 270 by 210mm. Laid down as issued on board measuring 460 by 370mm. Printed text with lists of Forman's ascents and biographical information pasted to margins; browning to image, slight staining to mount, closed tear into plate at right (not affecting text or image). N.p., c. 1870. **£1,500***

A lovely tribute, in the true Victorian style, of Emma Foreman (b.1832), who was the fourth woman to climb Mont Blanc and, in 1857, the first to climb Monte Rosa, just two years after the first man had.



Emma Foreman climbed Mont Blanc, with her father Richard and their guide, on August 1, 1856. The ascent had first been made by a woman in 1809 (Marie Paradis), and again in 1838 (Henriette d'Angeville) and 1854 (Mrs. Hamilton—her name appears lost to history). The present record of her climbs incorporates an image of Emma Foreman and her father Richard, and their guide Conte, and lists her climbs from 1853–7.

According to the text at the head of the image, which could hardly be more patronising: “These ascents are copied from Miss Forman’s Alpenstock, in possession of her daughter Mrs. Dames ... Miss Forman was a woman of great decision of character, and after her hazardous trip up Mont Blanc settled down in life, married the chief medical officer of Dowlais, Dr. White, and retired from Wales.”

Walchester, K., “Alpine Guides, Gender, and British Climbers, 1859–85” in *Victorian Periodical Review*, Vol. 51, No. 3, (Fall, 2018), pp.521–538.

21 [SIEGE OF PARIS.]

Spécimen authentique des infâmes spéculations auxquelles a donné lieu Siege de Paris.

Letterpress broadside with ornamental border measuring 490 by 320mm. Old folds, a little toned but very good. [Paris,] Pigeol, c. 1871. **£2,500**

An extraordinary document from an incredible episode of French history.

After the decisive defeat at the Battle of Sedan, Napoleon III surrendered to Germany. However, France declined to accept the terms of peace offered and so German forces promptly surrounded Paris and blockaded it from 19 September, 1870 to 28 January, 1871. **During this time the French government failed to provide sufficiently for its citizens and did nothing to halt the subsequent food speculation.** This broadside takes direct aim at these, accusing the government of enabling speculators of “deplorable excesses.”

“Le Gouvernement de la Défense nationale, animé de sentiments anti-républicains et de plus, doué d’une coupable incapacité administrative, a encouragé la SPECULATION en négligeant de réquisitionner et de taxer, dès le début du siège, toutes les denrées nécessaires à l’alimentation de la population de Paris. Il s’en est suivi des excès déplorables; les spéculateurs ligués ont caché leurs marchandises pour les vendre, en moment opportun, dans des proportions vraiment scandaleuses, comme on peut s’en convaincre par les chiffres éloquentes qui suivent ...”

This denunciation is followed by a price list—a *tarif véridique*—of sixty different items for purchase. **Among these are (notoriously) elephant at 20 francs per pound, and bear at 15 francs per pound. Other treats for the wealthy include a suckling pig which cost 580 francs and a turkey with black truffles for 200.** Less exotic fare, such as crows, were available for 55 francs each, a hare cost 75. Mule and donkey meat was 10 francs per pound, whereas the common horse was 8 francs for the same. Potatoes were 50 francs per bushel, onions 65 francs. Carrots were 2 francs each. All of these prices were beyond the reach of the average Parisian, let alone those with families to feed.

The need for food became such that zoo animals were slaughtered and sold to either restaurants or the wealthy. Demand was such that by the time armistice negotiations with the North German Confederation were finished, the zoo was essentially depleted. Tellingly, a little more than a month later, the Paris Commune was established.

Very rare: OCLC locates copies at Northwestern and BnF only. An edition was printed in Bordeaux the same year also with just two holdings.

R É P U B L I Q U E
F R A N Ç A I S E



L I B E R T É , É G A L I T É
F R A T E R N I T É

SPECIMEN AUTHENTIQUE
DES INFAMES
SPÉCULATIONS

AUXQUELLES A DONNÉ LIEU

LE SIÈGE DE PARIS

1870 — 1871

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TARIF VÉRIDIQUE DES DENRÉES

Viande d'Éléphant, la livre	20 fr. »	Le 1/2 kilo de Fromage de Gruyère..	30 fr. »
Id. d'Ours, comme étrennes, la		Le 1/2 kil. de Galantine (cheval)....	5 75
livre	45 »	Le 1/2 kil. d'Huile d'olives	20 »
1 petit Cochon de lait a été vendu...	580 »	Le 1/2 kil. Hure (cheval).....	8 »
Ail, la tête.....	0 50	Haricots secs, le litre.....	7 »
Le 1/2 kil. de Beurre fondu et salé..	40 »	Jambon, les 500 grammes.....	45 »
Id. de Beurre frais.....	60 »	Le 1/2 kil. de Lard	22 »
Id. de Beurre végétal mé-		1 Lapin.....	60 »
langé.....	12 »	1 Lièvre	75 »
Les 100 kil. de Bois.....	24 »	1 Navet.....	1 50
Le 1/2 kil. de Biscuit de mer.....	1 10	1 Œuf frais.....	2 75
1 Botte de Sardines.....	12 50	1 Oie.....	175 »
1 Id. de Haricots verts	8 90	Oignons, le boisseau	65 »
1 Id. de Petits Pois	6 »	1 Passereau	1 50
1 Bougie.....	0 40	1 Pigeon.....	14 »
Le 1/2 kilo de Bœuf conservé	15 »	1 Poule.....	70 »
Id. Boudin de cheval.....	6 »	1 Poulet	50 »
1 Coq	55 »	Pâte de Lièvre, le 1/2 kil.....	75 »
1 Corbeau.....	6 »	Id. de Volaille, la pièce	45 »
100 litres de Coke.....	16 »	Id. de Bœuf	28 »
1 Cerveau de Mouton.....	5 »	1 Pied d'Échalette	0 50
1 Chat.....	15 »	1 Poireau	1 25
1 Chou-fleur.....	12 »	Pommes de terre (le boisseau).....	50 »
1 Carotte	2 25	1 Rat	2 25
1 Chou	12 »	Riz, le 1/2 kil	2 »
Le 1/2 kilo de Champignons.....	6 »	Saucisson de Cheval, le 1/2 kilo	8 »
100 kilo de Charbon de terre.....	30 »	Id. de Bœuf	12 »
Charbon de bois (le boisseau).....	3 »	Id. de Mulet et d'Ane.....	10 »
Le 1/2 kilo de Chocolat.....	4 »	Sucre, le 1/2 kilo	2 »
1 Dinde truffée	200 »	Viande de Chien le 1/2 kilo.....	3 50
1 — sans truffes	140 »	Id. de Mouton, le 1/2 kilo	12 »
1 Escarolle.....	1 25	Id. d'Ane, le 1/2 kilo	12 »

N. B. — Les Gardes Nationaux touchaient, par jour, 1 fr. 50 de solde.

Il est facile de se rendre compte, d'après ce tableau, de la misère dont a dû être affligée la ville de Paris pendant les cinq mois de siège qu'elle a eu à subir, aussi les décès n'ont-ils jamais été si nombreux que durant cette terrible période.

Propriété de l'Auteur.

Un cordon bleu,

L. G.

En vente chez M. PIGEOL, m^d de vin, au coin de la rue Montmartre et de la rue du Croissant.

1710 — PARIS — EDUARD BLAT, IMPRIMER, RUE D'ORFÈVRE 7.

Beato in Burma

22 BEATO (Felice). [Myanmar album.]

50 albumen photographs measuring 210 by 275mm. Laid down with pencil ms. captions beneath most images. In a half roan over pebblegrain cloth album, extremities worn but very good. Myanmar, c. 1889. **£8,500**

Felice Beato (1832–1909) counts among the most accomplished photographers of the nineteenth century. Born in Venice his parents took him to Corfu where he spent his early childhood. Little is known as to how he developed his photographic skills. He travelled widely (Malta, Turkey, India and China) before arriving in Japan in 1863. Beato set up a successful photo studio in Yokohama, the centre for foreign trade after the opening of Japan. In October 1866 he lost most of his stock in a major fire but he persevered and rebuilt. In 1877 he sold his firm to his former Austrian apprentice Baron Raimund von Stillfried, who had set up his own studio in 1871 and formed a partnership called Stillfried & Andersen.

In 1886, he moved to Burma, set up a studio in Mandalay, and immediately started publishing photographs in the *Mandalay Herald* and the *Rangoon Gazette*. “Felice Beato’s Mandalay studio expanded into Rangoon where it advertised itself as a retailer of Burmese carvings, silk, silverware curios, and only in a subsidiary way as a photographic studio. One addition to the Beato company portfolio was that they took over proprietorship of Watts & Skeen, one of the best-known photographic studios in Rangoon. The take-over provided them with a large photographic stock that F. Beato Ltd could potentially exploit to its own advantage in developing an even wider range of photographic souvenirs” (Sadan). In 1908 he opened another studio, this time in Colombo.

This selection of fifty images are all numbered as well as captioned. They are out of sequence, suggesting that visitors to his studio could choose the photographs

they wanted and have them pasted in albums. **The images here span the personal and the political.** Among others, we see a “Burmese Public Carriage”; Ponna Pway dancing before Prince Albert Victor (Duke of Clarence); views of pagodas taken from Mandalay Hill; “a view of C. Road Madalay” which cleverly includes his own studio; the “commander-in-chief of the Burmese army in court dress”; the “Queen’s Silver Pagoda”; Burmese princesses; Kachin women; and a portrait of the police inspector’s family.

An excellent continuation of his work in Japan, he spent the last twenty years of his life in Myanmar.

Sadan, M., “The Historical Visual Economy of Photography in Burma” in *Bijdragen tot de Taal, Land–en Volkenkunde*, Vol. 170, No. 2/3 (2014), p.291.





Pouma Pway, danced before Prince Albert Victor at Mandalay 366



Pagoda and Kyaung, built by the Captain of King Thebaw's Bodyguard
on C. Road 36



Analysing the Flight of Birds for Human Aviation

23 [AVIATION] CAMUSET (L.)

A la Conquête de l'air. L'aviation et le vol des oiseaux ...

First edition. Illustrations to text. 8vo. Publisher's pictorial blue wrappers, spotted & toned. 16pp. Paris, Hayard, 1907. **£1,250**

A rare copy of this early work on aviation, published just a few years after the Wright Brothers' epoch-making flight in North Carolina.

Amplly illustrated, Camuset devoted most of the work to a discussion of the flight of birds before turning his conclusions on the topic to aviation.

The front cover has a picture of Le Santos-Dumont number 14. Known as *Oiseau de proie* ["bird of prey"] it made the first publicly witnessed and filmed flight. It was also the first successful non-Wright Brothers aircraft.

OCLC locates copies at Harvard and Penn State only.

The Spectacular Matthew Henson

24 [HENSON (Matthew).] BROWN BROTHERS. [Portrait photograph.]

Albumen photograph measuring 180 by 130mm. Small crease in image, otherwise very good. In a conservation mount. New York, Brown Brothers, c. 1909. **£1,250***

A handsome portrait of Matthew Henson (1866–1955), leaning against a dogsled aboard the SS Roosevelt.

The son of free Black sharecroppers, Matthew Henson was born in Maryland and orphaned at the age of eight. He was educated at N Street School in Washington, DC, and first went to sea at about the age of twelve. He spent six years on the *Katie Hines* under Captain Childs. After Child's death, he worked onshore until his employer recommended him to Robert Peary in 1887. Henson accompanied Peary first as valet, to Nicaragua, though he was quickly promoted to Technical Assistant and his duties later encompassed those of sledge builder, driver, hunter, carpenter, blacksmith, cook and, having taught himself to speak Inuit, translator. They spent twenty-two years together over seven Arctic expeditions.

Having returned from the Pole in 1909, Henson accompanied Peary on the lecture circuit and published his own account *Negro Explorer at the North Pole* in 1912 which included an introduction by Booker T. Washington. Along with the likes of Olaudah Equiano (1745–97) and James Beckwourth (1799–1866), Henson was one of the few explorers of African descent to publish an account of their travels.

This is one of a series of images of Matthew Henson taken by the Brown Brothers after his return from the Arctic in 1909. Established in 1904, the Brown Brothers was the first stock photo agency in the United States.



25 LE GRAS (Marcel), BRÉNIER (F.) & ROY (René).
[Eleven wartime “publications” by
Éditions d’Art “Au Contrebandier.”]

Manuscript in pencil and (coloured) ink, one with watercolour illustrations. 4to. Pictorial wrappers, stitched as issued, some a little thumbed and toned but all very good. Each work 4 to 16pp. Various locations in France, 1917–22. **£5,000**

An extremely rare survival, these booklets are a testament to soldiers’ commitment to beauty on the front lines of World War I.

The present works, and indeed the Éditions d’Art “Au Contrebandier” as an entity, are unrecorded in libraries or in public collections. These are seemingly only drafts, never printed or published, and only for the amusement of the group of soldiers at the front involved in their making. While they appear to be marked up for the press, the circumstances of wartime made many such things impossible. Indeed, *contrabandier* is French for “smuggler.”

Nonetheless, the Éditions d’Art “Au Contrebandier” situates itself within a broader history of front lines literary printing. Apollinaire famously both composed and printed his *Case d’Armons* on the front lines, managing an edition of 25 copies. Likewise, *Le Devoir* by Paul Eluard was printed in an edition of 17 copies on the front. Perhaps less literary, but still no less impressive given the conditions in which they were printed, were the numerous Trench Journals, wartime newspapers which both recorded soldiers’ experiences on the front lines as well as contained short songs or poems full of satire or black humour.

The most remarkable aspect of these works by the Éditions d’Art “Au Contrebandier” are their commitment to fine press, given the limitations in which they were produced. One notes the beautiful holland paper, the lovely coloured illustrations, the historiated capitals, the head and tailpieces as well as vignettes, the careful cursive hand, meticulously lined, the limited print runs, with some copies signed by the author or editor.

Marcel Legras seems to be the primary author of the poems; however, the works were a collective effort. One justification of printing reads: “Cette poésie a été achevée d’imprimer le 6 juillet 1917 sur les nouvelles presses à bras de l’imprimerie d’art au Contrebandier ... F. Brénier étant directeur honoraire, M. Legras administrateur délégué, Simon et Gozier protes, Gouragne Pressier ... Il a été tiré 6 exemplaires sur Hollande ... offerts aux 6 compagnons de la guérite



plus 10 exemplaires sur vélin ... destinés à leurs amis.” Another work showcases beautiful hand-painted illustrations signed by the artist, René Roy.

The place of publication of the various works also provides insight into the deployment and movement of troops during World War I. The Éditions d’Art “Au Contrebandier”’s address changes, from Senoncour to Saint André to Châlons-sur-Marne to Autrécourt-sur-Aire (Meuse), among other locations. The author of the poems seems to have survived the war, with the final booklet, *La Gille dorée*, having been created at Neuilly-sur-Seine in 1922.

The poems themselves evince different themes and ideas. *Le Monstre Vert* evokes the horrors of war: “C’est un affreux massacre, un horrible concert/ De cris plaintifs, d’appels à travers la tourmente/ Et le sang coule à flots, rougis-sant le blé vert.” The reader feels a father’s anguish at being so long separated



DE CET OPUSCULE I
L'A ÉTÉ TIRÉ SUR
PAPIER DE HOLL
ANDE UN EXE
MPLAIRE UN
IQUE SIGN
É DE LA
UTE.
UR
P

Murlegrs.

A MA BIEN CHÈRE PETITE FILLE

POUR SES 5 ANS

Il y a bien longtemps, tu t'en souviens peut-être,
Ton bon père partit par un chaud matin d'août.
Une dernière fois, ses yeux profonds et doux
Se fixèrent sur toi, ô frêle petit être.

Car il voulait garder le juste souvenir
De tes deux grands yeux bleus, de ta joue fraîche et ronde
Avant de s'en aller guerroyer par le monde,
Peut-être pour ne plus jamais en revenir.

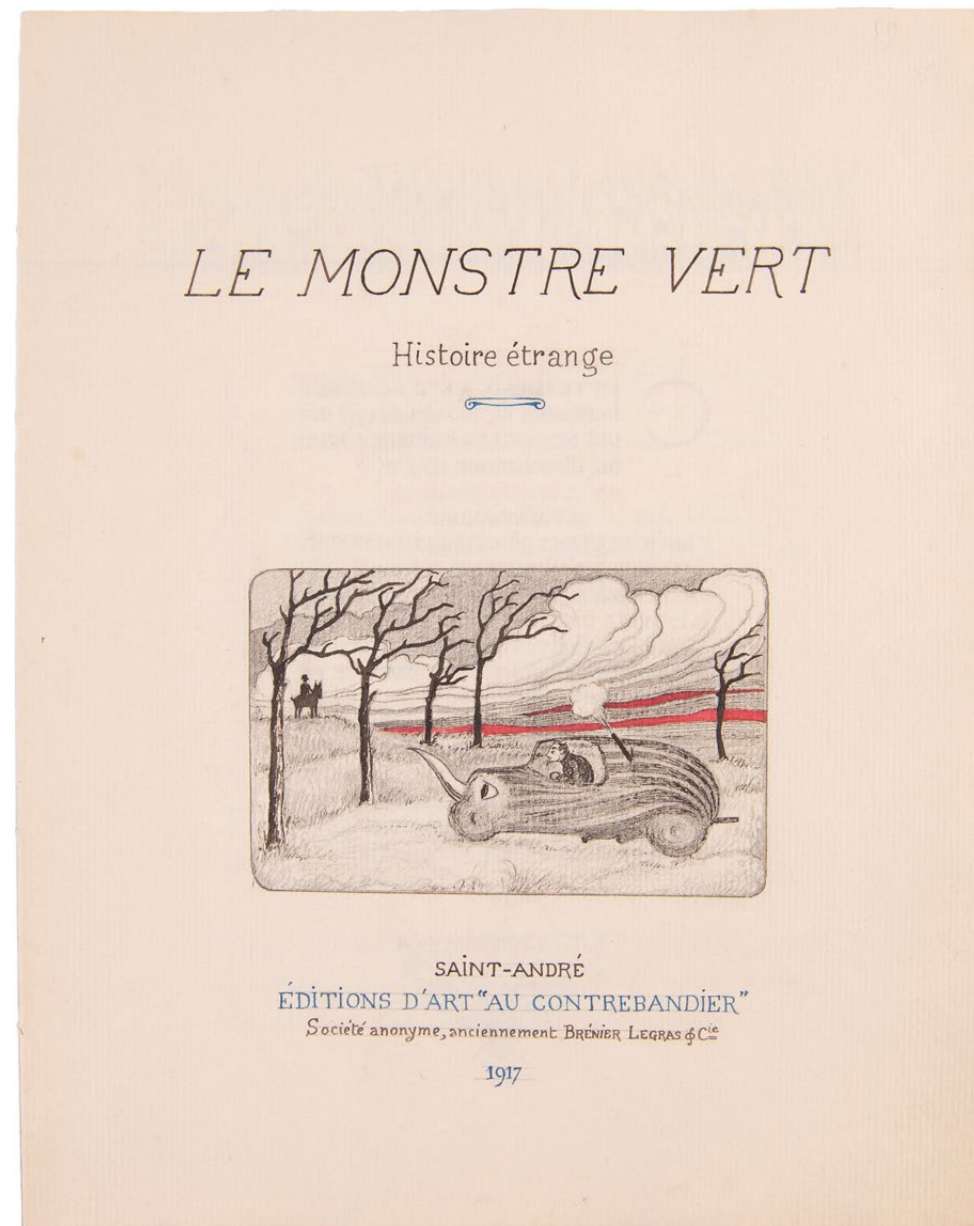
Depuis, de sombres jours ont déployé leur aile
Et le but est toujours lointain, le père absent
Mais son cher souvenir est vivace et présent
Dans ton petit cœur chaud et sensible et fidèle.

from his child in *À ma bien chère petite fille pour ses cinq ans*: “Il voulait garder le juste souvenir/ De tes deux grands yeux bleus, de ta joue fraîche et ronde/ Avant de s’en aller guerroyer par le monde/ Peut-être pour ne plus jamais en revenir.” In *Au Lieutenant Augustin Molinie*, the author remembers his fallen comrade, writing “Nous parlerons de vous en suivant notre trace;/ Il est des souvenirs que jamais Temps n’efface.”

Military songs also comprise part of the collection, such as *Chanson de marche du joyeux contrebandier* and *Ballade des Sections du Groupement Champalour*. Many of the poems seem to be in a draft state, as evidenced by the corrections and addition made in pencil (with one copy of *La Ballade du pauvre homme* being the most heavily edited work) or the blank spaces left for illustrations.

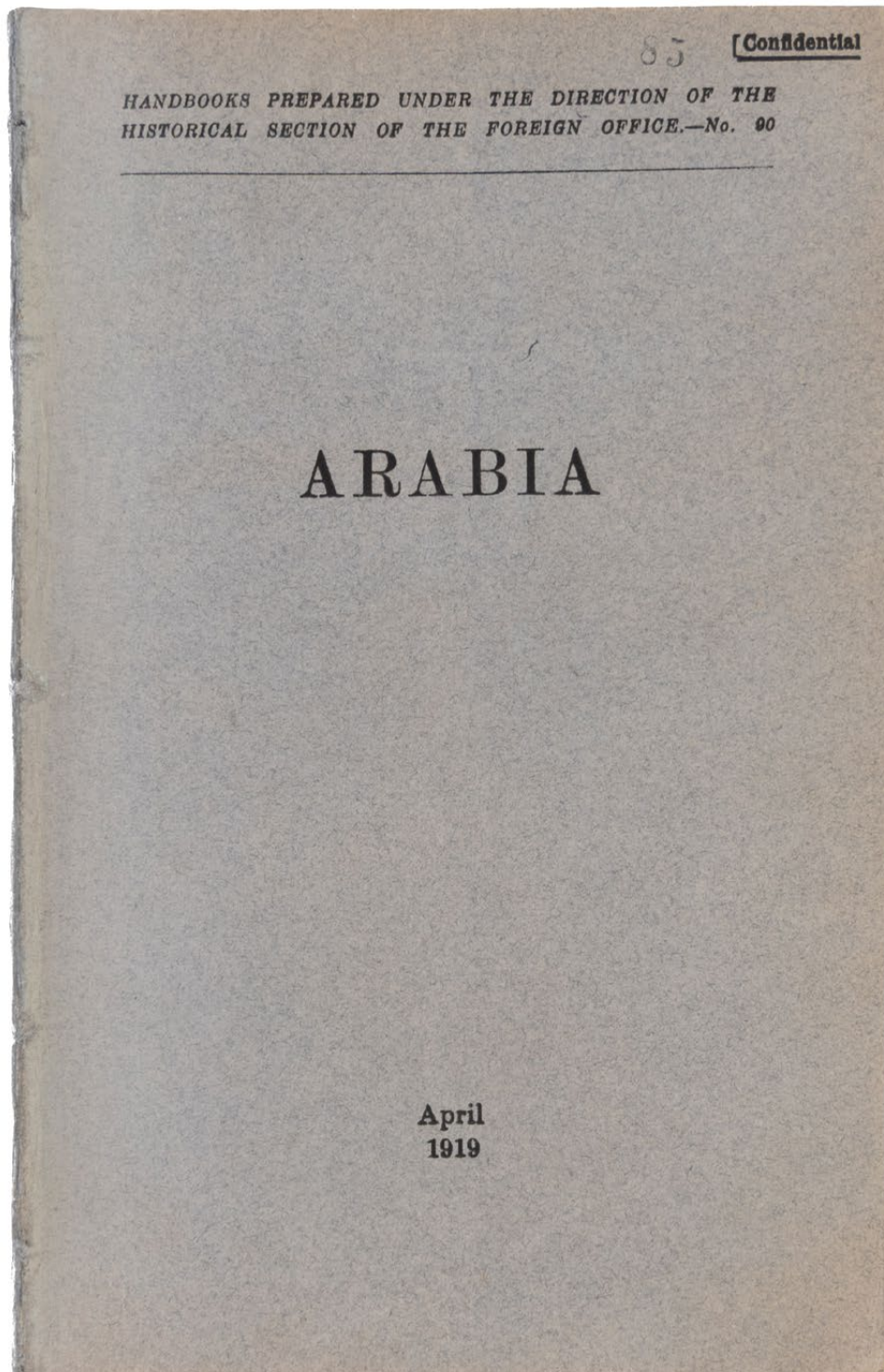
The group comprises:

1. *Chanson de marche du joyeux contrebandier*. No. 2 of two copies on holland, signed by the author and the editor, with pencil illustrations. 8pp. Autrécourt, Éditions d’art Grevin, 1917.
2. *Souvenir de guerre* [and] *Ballade du pauvre homme*. One of three copies on holland, illustrations. 16pp. Chalons s/ Marne, Au Contrebandier, 1917. Dedicated to Suzanne Jolibois, unlikely but not impossible to be the same woman who married Maurice Merleau-Ponty.
3. *A ma bien chère petite fille pour ses cinq ans*. One copy, signed by the author, with watercolour illustrations. 6pp. 1917.
4. *La Ballade des compagnons de la guérite* [and] *Souvenir de guerre* [and] *Au sous lieutenant rivière* [and] *A mon ami Deblock*. One of six copies on holland; one of two copies on holland; one of two copies on holland; illustrations, 14pp. Chépy, idem, 1917.
5. *Le monstre vert*. *Histoire étrange*. One of six copies on holland, title page illustration. 12pp. Saint-André, idem, 1917.
6. *Chanson de marche du joyeux contrebandier*. One of three copies on holland, illustrations. 14pp. Autrécourt s. Aire, idem, 1917.
7. *Argonne* [and] *Les deux philosophes*. One of two copies on holland, illustrations. 16pp. Senoncourt, idem, 1917.
8. *Chanson de marche du joyeux contrebandier*. “Dédié A mademoiselle Thérèse L***”, illustrations. 16pp. Autrécourt et Moncetz, idem, 1917.
9. *Souvenir de guerre* [and] *La Ballade du pauvre homme*. One of three copies on holland, illustrations. 12pp. Chalons s. Marne, idem, 1917.



10. *Ballade des sections du groupement Champaloux* [and] [Poems composed in honour of Lieutenant Augustin Molinie]. One of four copies on holland. one of two copies on holland; illustrations. 12pp. Autrécourt s. Aire, idem, 1917.
11. *La Grille Dorée*. Sonnet. Illustrations. 4pp. Neuilly. s. Seine, idem, 1922.

Exceedingly rare and desirable, these are some of the most remarkable examples of literary production we've seen from World War I.



Intelligence on Arabia

26 FOREIGN OFFICE.

Arabia. Handbooks prepared under the direction of the historical section of the Foreign Office. No.90.

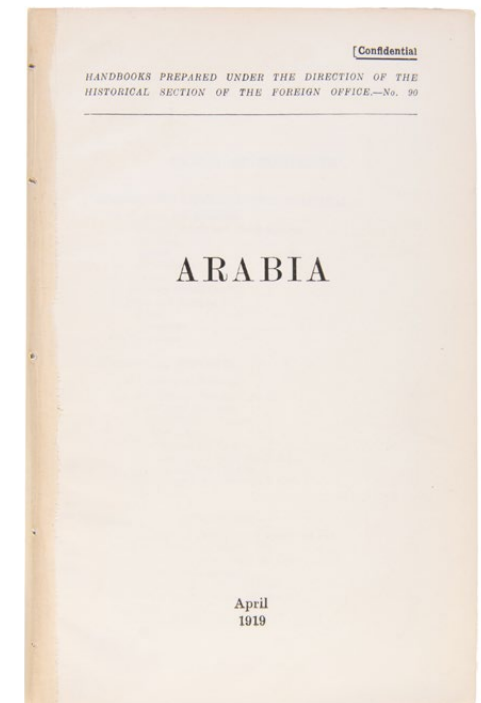
Confidential issue. Large folding colour map. 8vo. Original grey-blue printed stiff wrappers; professionally recased and rebaked, back wrapper a little creased and dented, corners scuffed, small printed number to upper cover. Lacks first blank. Interior and map in excellent condition. A very good copy of an innately fragile publication. vi, 127, [1]pp. London, H.M. Stationery Office, April, 1919. **£20,000**

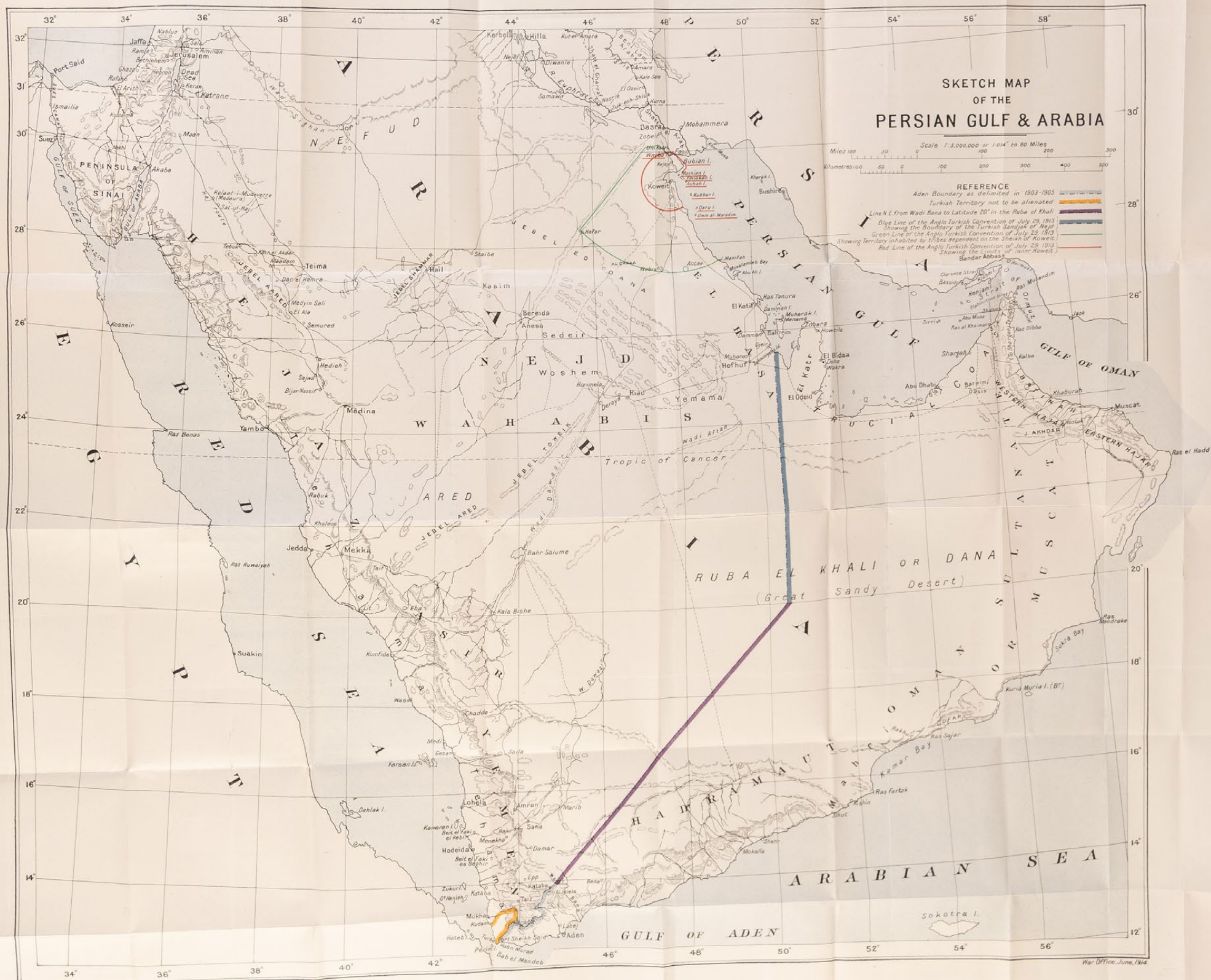
A rare and desirable handbook on the Arabian Peninsula, compiled by British officials during the First World War. It is an excellent example of the confidential issue, featuring a large folding map of Arabia not included in public issue of 1920.

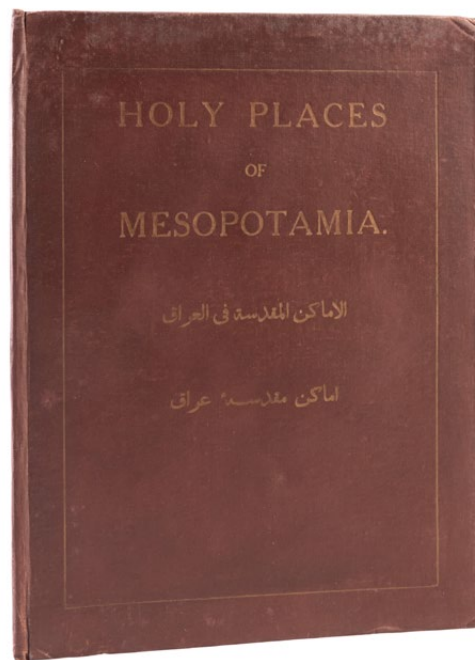
In the Spring of 1917 the Foreign Office started work on a series of handbooks for the use of British delegates attending the Peace Conference. Published in 1918 and 1919, the handbooks were only issued to officials and all were marked 'Confidential' on the upper wrapper.

The present handbook and the one dealing with the Persian Gulf are the rarest and most valuable of the series. It contains a wealth of information on the Arabian Peninsula, covering, inter alia, geography, political history and economic conditions.

Rare. LibraryHub locates four examples in the UK, at Cambridge, Oxford, SOAS and the British Library. OCLC adds two further copies, at the Huntington and the International Labour Organisation Library (Washington DC).







The Tombs, Shrines & Mosques of Iraq

27 [IRAQ] [BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN IRAQ.] Holy Places of Mesopotamia.

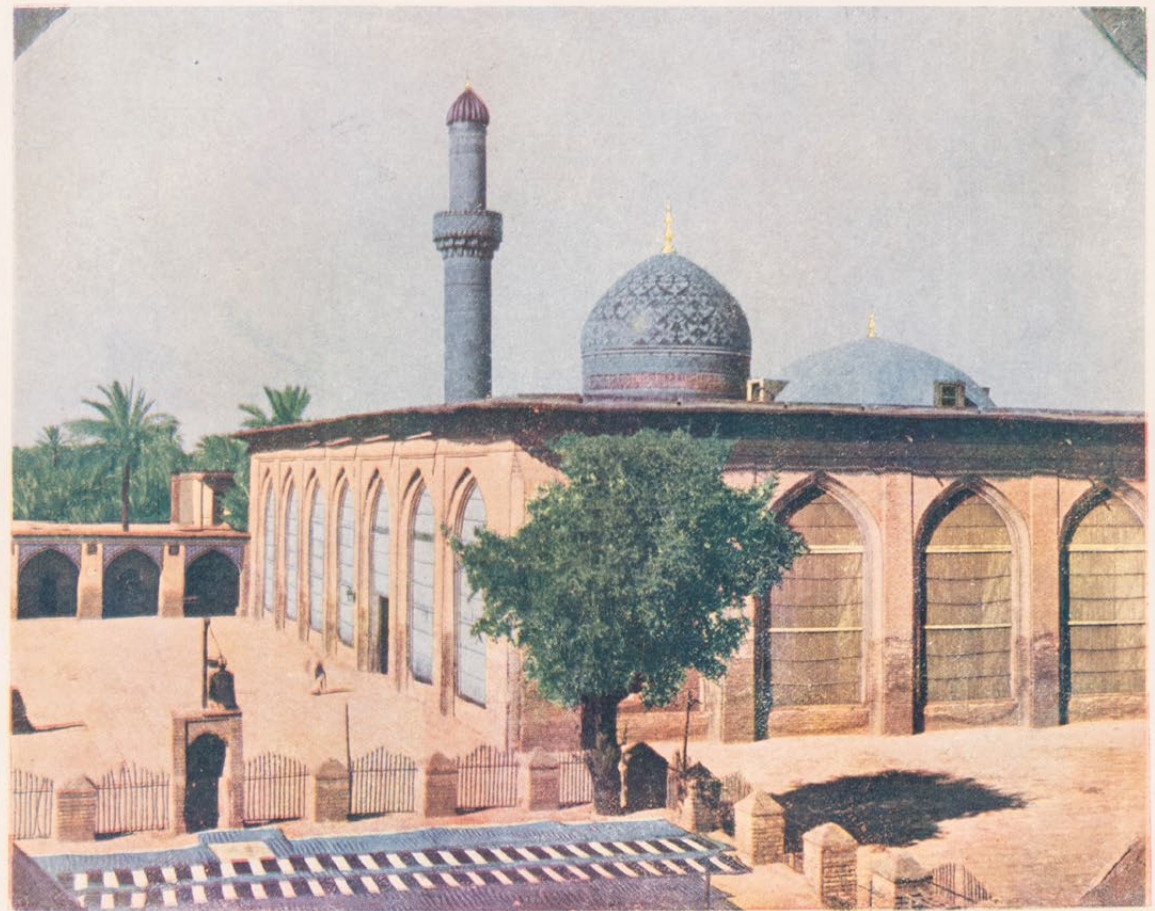
First edition. 25 photographic illustrations to text (3 in colour). Text in English, Arabic and Farsi. Small folio. Publisher's reddish-brown cloth, front board lettered in gilt; hinges professionally repaired, gilt dimmed, a little light water-staining to back cover, otherwise very good. Pencil ownership inscription of 'Private S.A. Dolloway' to front pastedown. 36pp. Basrah, Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, [1920].

£2,500

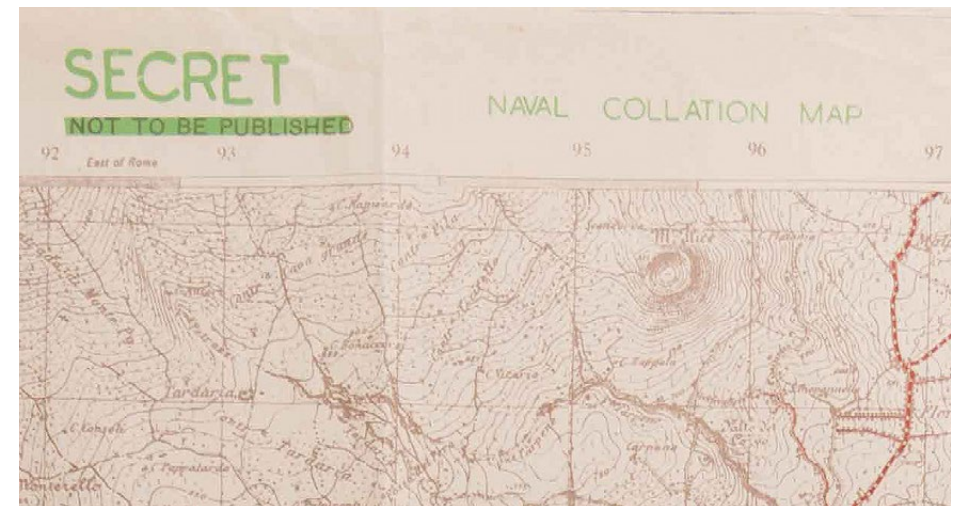
An uncommon tri-lingual guide to the principal tombs, shrines and mosques of Iraq. It is one of the few larger-format cloth-bound books issued by the Government Press in Basra, and follows a similar design to the better-known *Iraq in War-Time*.

The preface gives a sense of the diverse audience for the book, with Iraqis and British (and British-Indian) soldiers among the potential readership: "We present to the public an illustrated book on the Shrines of Mesopotamia which we hope will serve as a memorial of the country both to those for whom Iraq is a Holy Land and to those who fought in its defence. Advantage has been taken of the latest developments of science and the pictures of the Shrines from the air have given results which could not up to now be achieved by photography" (p.3).

Scarce in commerce, with just one copy in auction records (Sotheby's, 2020).



THE SHRINE OF IMAM ABU HANIFAH, MU'ADHDHAM.



The Route into Occupied Europe

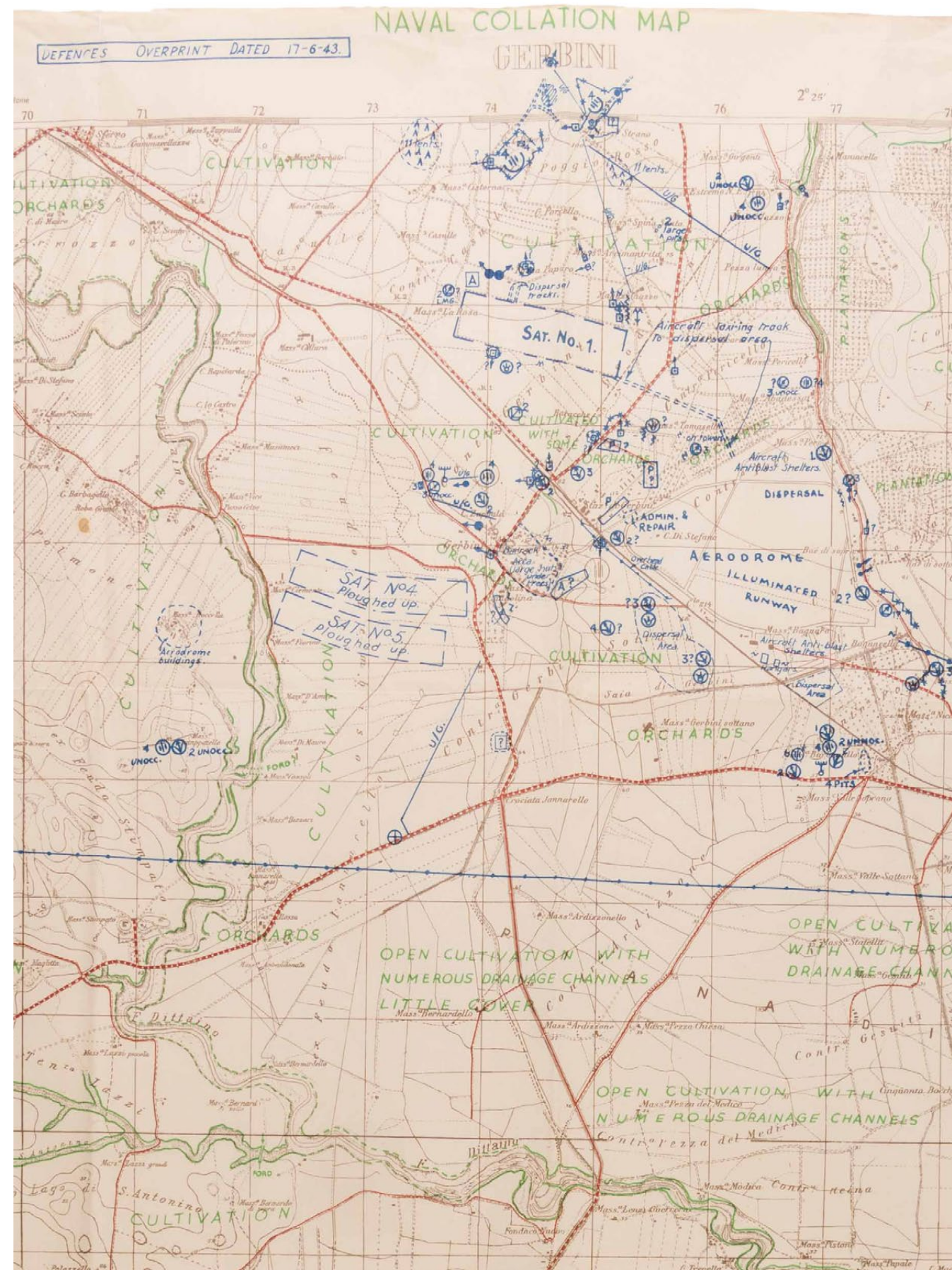
28 [OPERATION HUSKY] 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS & GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, WAR OFFICE. [Secret Maps for the Allied Invasion of Sicily.]

Fifteen lithograph maps, monochrome (brown) template with main roads overprinted in red with additional overprinting of military intelligence (depending on specific sheet) in green blue and black. Measuring 915 by 650mm and 620 by 455mm. Some sheets featuring contemporary manuscript annotations, plus wear and soiling from use in the field. [Cairo,] [Middle East Drawing and Reproduction] and 13 C.Fd. Survey Coy., R.E., May and June, 1943. **£12,500**

Rare and important: this substantial, annotated group of maps provide a vital record of a key turning point of the War in Europe.

Classified as "Secret" or "Not to Be Published" the maps were issued in only a very limited print run for the exclusive use of the most senior commanders of Operation Husky. These maps were evidently heavily used during the mission itself, as 6 of the works feature manuscript additions, generally in indigo pen, with most marking the locations of British troop landings and positions, being top secret real-time information that could only have been added *in situ* by British commanders. Moreover, the maps feature the type of wear and staining consistent with military field use.

Furthermore, the maps feature overprinting in blue, as marked, in the upper margin, as “Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43,” conveying vital recent intelligence on the locations of Axis military infrastructure: pill boxes, anti-personal and anti-tank barricades, artillery positions, camouflaged facilities,



oil tanks and the like. Two of the maps (Maps #5B, Lentini, Edition IV and #7, Catania [South]) have an additional layer of information—"Black Overlay dated 27.6.43" which was late-breaking intelligence acquired within the final two weeks' prior to the mission launch. These correct erroneous intelligence as well as make additions.

These maps were evidently heavily used during Operation Husky itself, as six of them [maps #1, 2, 3, 5B, 7 and 8] feature manuscript additions, with most marking the locations of British troop landings and positions, being top secret real-time information that could only have been added in theatre by British commanders.

The 512 Field Survey Company maps are as follows:

1. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. 16 17 Avola / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 10 / Edition III / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43" / [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.
The most important of the set, it depicts the sites of the initial British amphibious troop landings on the night of July 9–10, 1943, on the coastline near the towns of Avola and Fontana Bianche, just south of Syracuse. Upon landing, the troops moved to seize preplanned targets slightly inland and up the coast, while paratroopers and troops on gliders (although many of these craft did not successfully reach their destinations) landed to secure various points, the most important of which was the Ponte Grande, a bridge over the Anape River, near Syracuse.
Ms. annotations suggest it was used as a guide during the British landings and associated operations. These note landing sites and many named rendezvous points (marked as circles) in the near interior, around the town of Avola, for the troops once they successfully landed, code-named after various trees and plants, ex. "Cherry", "Date", "Cypress", "Deodar", etc., while "Mistletoe" marks an offensive target site, being the location of Axis howitzers.
2. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Noto / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 9 / Edition III / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17-6-43." [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.
The vicinity of the town of Noto, just inland to the west of the Avola area, where British troops fanned out on July 11, following their landings. The map features various Axis military locations, overprinted in blue, with one place, identified as "a suspect defended locality," is circled and labelled in manuscript and code-named "Coral."

3. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Floridia / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 7 / Edition III / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43." [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.

Just inland of Syracuse is the Floridia sector. The British advance northwards from the Avola-Noto sectors was briefly hindered, as an Italian tank battalion under under Lieutenant-Colonel Massimo D'Andretta broke the British lines on July 10. This caused a great deal of chaos, as the British were only able to regain their form upon successfully deployed anti-tank guns against D'Andretta's force at the towns of Floridia and Priolo. The British were then able to go on to liberate Syracuse. Interestingly, the present example of the map shows, in manuscript indigo pen, what seems to be the locations of British detachments around the towns of Floridia and, just a few kilometers to the northwest, Solarino. One of these detachments seems to be the 'Green Howards' (the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry Brigade), who conducted extensive operations in the area during this time.

4. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Augusta / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 6 / Edition III / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43." [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.

The old port town of Augusta, located on a peninsula, between Syracuse and Catania. The map's blue overprinting provides a stellar record of the great network of Axis shore defenses in the vicinity, as copious notes describe possible Allied landing sites, while extensive industrial facilities are located on the western shore of the harbour. As events transpired, on the night of July 11–12, a Royal Navy taskforce, backed by three destroyers, attempted to take Augusta, but were repelled by its strong artillery defenses. However, on July 13, the British captured Augusta, after having been briefly delayed by the actions of the Kampfgruppe Schmalz.

- 5A. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lentini / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 5 / Edition III / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43." [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.

[Plus:]

- 5B. 512 FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lentini / Naval Collation Map / Sheet 5 / Edition IV / SECRET / "Defenses Overprint dated 17.6.43" / "Black Overlay dated 27.6.43." [Cairo, Middle East Drawing and Reproduction], June 1943.

The Lentini sector was located just the west of Augusta. It was of vital strategic importance, as its capture would open to route to Catania. Interestingly,

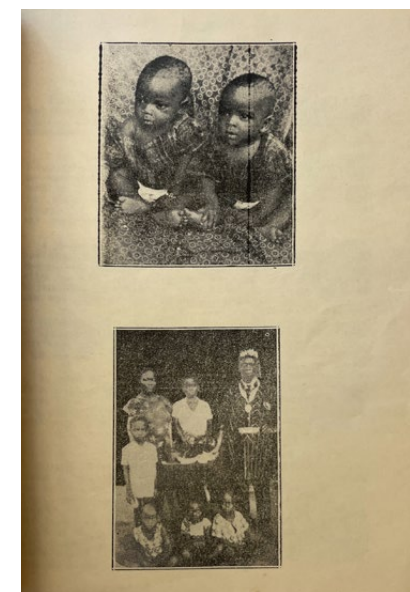
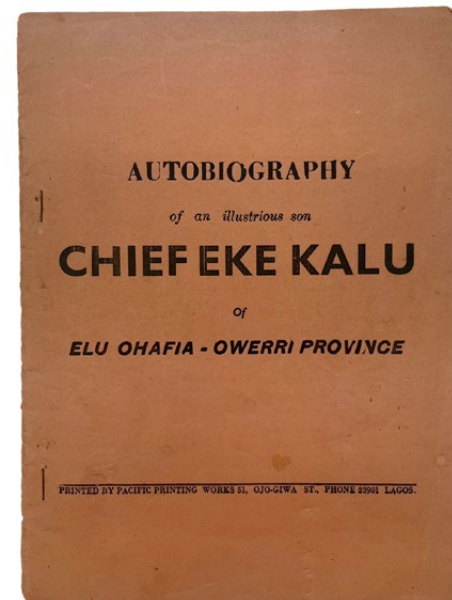
beyond, the land gradually rises towards Mount Etna. On August 3, the local Axis forces made some tactical errors that allowed the XIII Corps to strike towards Catania with comparatively little opposition. A detachment of Canadian troops who were the first to enter Catania, liberating the city on August 5. Significantly, the map appears to depict Catania as divided, by manuscript green crayon, into districts occupied by different detachments of British-Canadian troops. Upon taking Catania, the British-Canadians masterfully succeeded in their goal of liberating the east coast of Sicily up the piedmont of Mouth Etna, while their British and American comrades had conquered much of the island to the west, so placing the Axis forces on the backfoot.

These nine maps are augmented by the inclusion of the six maps that were published by the 3 (Corps) Field Survey Company specially for Operation Husky in Cairo in May, 1943. (The first editions were issued in London in 1941) These sheets were all classified, labelled as 'Not to be Published'. Based upon the best available sources, the maps were of scale ideal for general strategic planning (1:100,000), whereas the Naval Collation Maps (done to a scale of 1:125,000) were for operational planning. The sheets depict Noto, Siracusa, Catania, Messina-Reggio Calabria, Ragusa and Caltagirone. They were apparently employed for active field use, for the Siracusa map features wartime additions, in indigo pen, of what are likely British troop position, or rendezvous points, just south of Lentini, as well as noting a key bridge crossing the Lentini River.

The condition of the maps is generally very good, most being clean with just some light wear along old folds, although the Catania and Siracusa maps have some stains, wear and creasing (as they were the sheets that would have had most extensive field use).

Operation Husky was a great success. The major Allied victory at Troina (31 July–6 August, 1943) prompted the subsequent German withdrawal from the island which came under complete Allied control by 18 August. Just weeks later, the invasion of Mainland Italy was launched. As predicted, Mussolini was deposed and German troops from both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were re-routed to fight in Italy.

Exceedingly rare: of the 512 Field Survey Group, we know of only a single complete set (29 maps) held by the British Library. The UK National Archives holds 2 or 3 sheets from the series, while it seems that the Imperial War Museum, as well as few local British regimental museums, holds the odd individual sheet or small gatherings of sheets. Of the other six Geographical Section maps, we cannot trace another example of this issue.



A Privately Printed Life of an Important Igbo Leader

29 KALU (Chief Eke).

Autobiography of an Illustrious Son Chief Eke Kalu of Elu Ohafia—Owerri Province [cover title].

First edition. Two plates each showing two half-tone photographs. 8vo. Staple-bound publisher's printed wrappers, toned throughout due to poor quality paper, slight wear at the spine, but very good. 27, [1]pp. Lagos, Pacific Printing Works, 1954. **£950**

Very rare, this is an excellent example of mid-twentieth century Nigerian printing.

Eke Kalu was the son of the notable Igbo doctor, Kalu Uwaoma. He was born in Elu, a village in Ohafia, but moved to Bonny when he was around eight years old. He recounts the journey in detail noting the practice of slavery among Nigerian tribes. Furthermore, after many years away, he took the chance to return home only to find himself captured by Ogbosso from his home region of Ohafia. He was placed in chains and starved ("enfeebled"), though managed to escape, partly by pretending to be one of his enslavers.

There is a moving description of his eventual homecoming; an account of his time serving (reluctantly) as interpreter for the recently-formed Royal West African Frontier Force in 1901 at Calabar; his time as a revolutionary; plus an

account of the opening of a leper colony. Kalu was a keen advocate of education as a means of escaping oppression by corrupt fellow Igbo.

The text is at least partly, paraphrased from the 1938 article "An Ibo autobiography: the autobiography of Mr. Eke Kalu, Ohaffia's well-honoured son." It's telling that this publication coincided with a general election which was won by the Northern People's Congress which was one of the largest political parties in Nigeria until the 1966 civil war.

It's not surprising that a publication such as this should be unlocated on OCLC. Kalu, E., "An Ibo Autobiography ..." in *Nigerian Field*, Volume VII, No. 4 (October 1938), pp.158-170.

Extremely Rare—Baghdad through the Eyes of Akram Shukri

30 SHUKRI (Akram). ZEKI (Memdouh), editor. Landmarks of Baghdad.

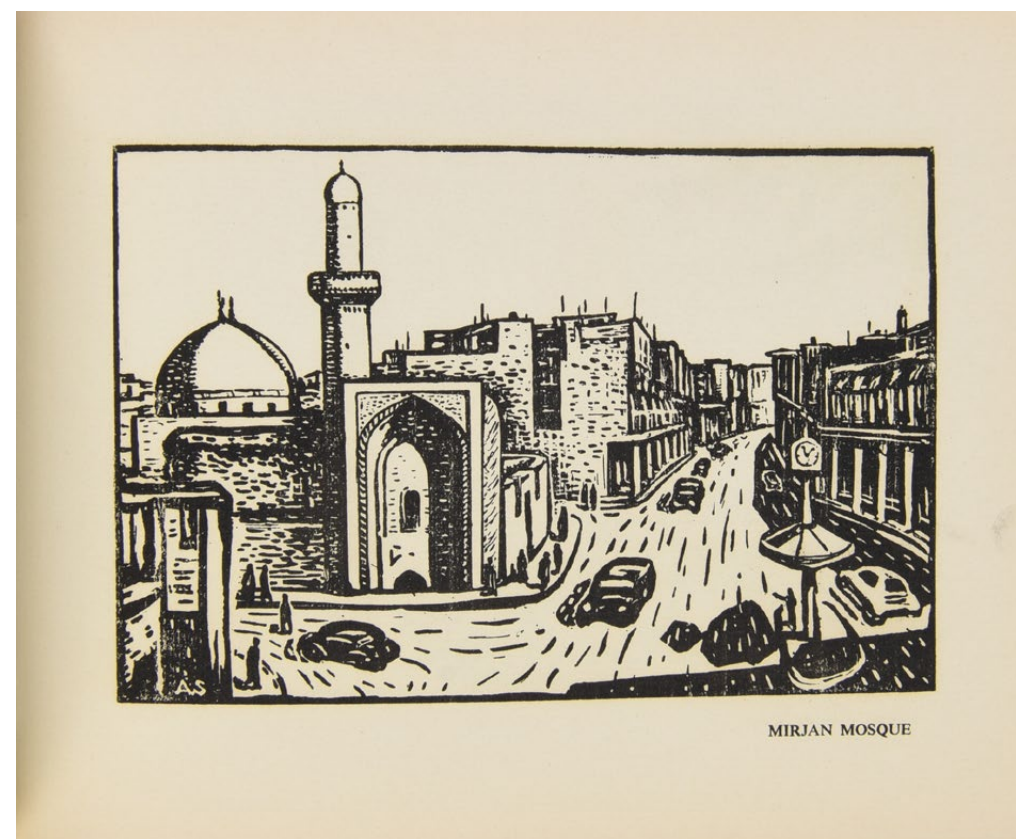
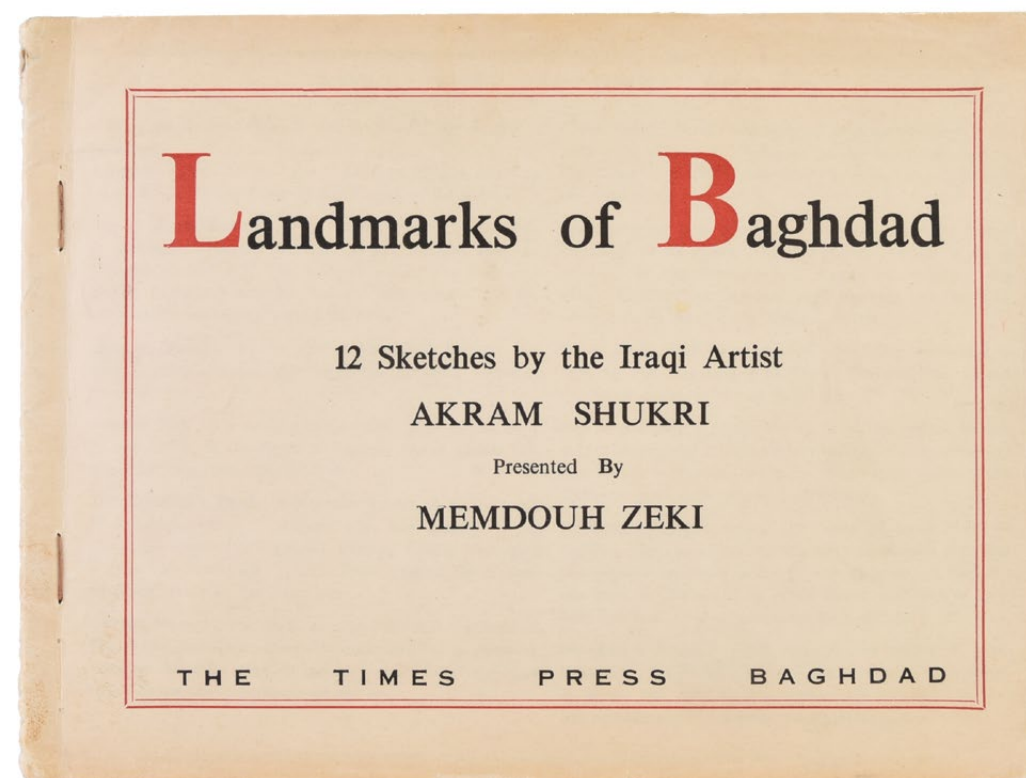
First edition. 12 lithographic reproductions of relief prints. Oblong 4to. Original printed wrappers, stapled; spine slightly worn with tears to head and foot, wrappers a little browned and dusty, corners scuffed, otherwise very good. 1[text], 12ff. Baghdad, The Times Press, [c.1950]. **£500**

An extremely rare ephemeral artist's book, showing twelve beautiful sketches of Baghdad by Akram Shukri. Shukri was born in the city in 1910 and his works express a local's keen eye, capturing not only the landmarks themselves but their contemporary surrounds, from the quiet isolation of the Tomb of Sitta Zubayda, to Murjan Mosque amongst the hubbub of al-Rashid street.

Akram Shukri (1910-1983) was the first Iraqi to receive a scholarship to study abroad (from a new initiative created by King Faisal in 1931), and made his way to London to take up a place at the Slade. Upon returning to Iraq he worked as an architect and was an important figure in the thriving art scene that began to flourish in 1940s Baghdad. Alongside famous fellow-artists such as Jewad Selim he founded the Society of Artists and Art Lovers, which greatly influenced the development of fine arts in Iraq over the following decades.

The present book was made in collaboration with Memdouh Zeki, an editor at The Times Press, who oversaw the publication of several English-language books in the 1950s. Zeki probably provided the brief descriptions of the landmarks which precede the handsome plates.

We are only aware of one institutional holding, at the New York Public Library.



MIRJAN MOSQUE